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AND GENERAL REGISTER.

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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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ADDRESS OF JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, ESQ. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY, OCTOBER 25, 1838.

SIR—I have the honour to communicate the following resolution passed by the Board of Managers at their meeting last evening.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, President of the Society, for his very able and interesting address delivered at the annual meeting of this society, and a copy of the same be requested for publication."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. BUCHANAN, *Cor. Sec'y.*

Colonization Rooms,
8th Nov. 1838.

Hon. JOS. R. INGERSOLL, *Pres't Penn. Colonization Society.*

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ADDRESS.

The wide Atlantic separates us from the European world. Yet neither distance nor diversity of interests prevents a frequent and familiar intercourse. We are gainers by the experience of older nations in every department of science, in every variety of art. We profit by their wisdom; we study and apply to our own institutions their languages, literature and laws. We imitate their customs, adopt their fashions, improve by their instructions, delight in many of their refinements, and make use of all of their advantages which we can render available to ourselves. We are able even to derive benefit from their errors by endeavouring to avoid them, if similarity of habits, and a degree at least of advancement in the same career of civilization, might threaten to identify them among ourselves. Their religion is our religion. Their tastes are in most respects our tastes. Their inventions are more than theoretically and experimentally ours. The civilization and refinement, the power and the productions of Europe are but the growth of one portion of a vast region, widely distant from ourselves, and embracing no less than three quarters of the globe. To that advanced and cultivated portion of it to which we are especially allied, we can make but inadequate returns. The balance of commercial exchange is not more uniformly against us than the debt we owe for comforts and elegancies which pervade every part of civilized society. We have little to restore in kind for the natural overflow of long accumulating wealth, and almost superhuman skill.

Yet the nice sensibility which feels the force of unrequited obligations, need not suffer long under the burthen of national benefits not directly paid for, while the great cause of civilization affords a vent for gratitude. Improvement is not like the tide which flows and ebbs in one unvaried channel, the recipient alike of its onward and its retiring course, but resembling rather a continued current, it seeks new objects of association, and changing in perpetual novelty its direction and its bed, gives to remoter and remoter regions the affluence it began to gather at its source. The same Atlantic which forms no barrier to an easy intercourse with one section of the old world, flows alike between us and another. But the separation, similar in its nature, and scarcely differing in extent, is far different in its effects. Except for purposes of trade, the way that leads to Africa is comparatively desolate and solitary. Her own great desert, more dreary and terrible than any other on the earth—the only Sahara—is scarcely less traversed by the curious or scientific traveller than the path between Western Africa and these United States. Rich as that country is in the productions of nature, and attractive to the spirit of speculation and commercial gain in ivory and gold, in dye woods, oils and precious gums, and not deficient in productions which science would profit by, it has little to offer as the reward of mere curiosity, or to tempt the visits of the votaries of fashion. Yet navigation is as easy, dangers are no less readily subdued, experience and skill equally point out the unerring course, the pole star shines with undiminished brightness to guide the mariner, and breezes gentler and more balmy waft the wide spread sail to these almost forgotten shores. They are forgotten not because they are difficult of access or insusceptible of receiving benefits, but because to the pursuers of pleasure or of general knowledge they have less attraction than is found elsewhere. There fashion and taste have erected no temples: science and art are almost literally unknown. No proud record of a glorious ancestry is to be found among the forests: no historic monuments rise among the burning sands.

Still enough remains to excite an interest for this unhappy country, although it be not of the character which renders the path to Europe like a beaten highway between neighbouring cities. The time is not distant when the ground on which we stand was the abode of barbarism. In imparting to a nation yet involved in deeper and darker ignorance than that which any part of the history of the American continent discloses, a portion of the light which has been happily shed upon ourselves, we discharge the obligation incurred by its possession. In inviting for ourselves a return of gratitude, we pay the debt of gratitude we owe elsewhere. In diffusing the advantages of our own condition, we perform a sacred trust which every additional blessing has served to fix more firmly upon ourselves. We do more—much more. In furthering the great scheme of civilization there, where it is so much needed, we redeem in part the discredit which every descendant from an European stock inherits in his paternal share of the fatal wrongs inflicted through a long course of years upon that benighted and injured land.

For nearly twenty years American Colonization Societies have been actively engaged in the promotion of this work. Deriving no pecuniary assistance from the general government, and with a single exception none from the several states, they have struggled in the zeal and energy of individual benevolence, and they have never faltered. Although confined to no particular section of the country, sustained by no especial political party, identified with no religious sect, but planted and cultivated in every soil, made the common rallying point of otherwise divided public men, and receiving the countenance and sanction of every denomination of Christians, the scheme has called for the untiring efforts of its immediate friends to give it effective existence. Large expenditure of time, attention and money is an indispensable pre-requisite to its prosperity. Millions have been disbursed by the British government upon a sister establishment without reaching the results and confirming the hopes which have distinguished the American colony. Appeals have been necessarily made from time to time to the liberality of a generous public for assistance; and they have seldom been made in vain. In furtherance of a plan which its advocates know to be pure and just, and which they cannot doubt will be successful, this anniversary assembly is held. It is brought together at a time when kindred subjects have agitated the public mind, and when attempts have been made to confound them. More than ordinary inducements concur to render it especially proper that an occasion should now be embraced that will separate the society from falsely imputed alliances and hostilities, and bringing forth even in tedious repetition, arguments and explanations which have been advanced a hundred times, will at length vindicate its true and cherished character.

American colonization neither proposes nor effects, by any of its measures, the continuance or the immediate abolition of slavery. Its scope is wide enough, its labours are sufficiently arduous and complicated, without assuming more than its especial duties. Of its ultimate consequences every one may judge, for it has no concealment or disguise in its movements or its aims. Probably most of its advocates contemplate in its distant operation a certain means of escape from that which (speaking as the humblest, but not the least ardent of the number) I believe to be a political, a social, and a moral evil; but which (evil as it is) may be rendered a far bitterer and less remediable curse by unwise and premature attempts to eradicate it. No scheme that ever came from human hands is so wide as to embrace universal melioration. Nothing but the divine religion of the Saviour can comprehend even in the outline all the lawful purposes of men. If attempted by less than immortality, the futility of the practical execution must mock the ill judging enterprise. This society proclaims its intentions in a word. Upon its banners, which are the badges only of peace and good will, is inscribed COLONIZATION. In that one word is embraced all that it directly does. For the descendants of an African stock who are able and willing to seek the land of their ancestors, it provides the means and the opportunity to emigrate. On their arrival there it furnishes them congenial associates and a congenial home. It gives them genuine liberty, a consciousness of equal rights with all that surround them, independence of restraint, except as it is regulated by subordination to good morals and the law, and a superiority to the necessities and the inducements of vicious conduct.

If these direct and positive provisions open wide the door to a thousand indirect and incidental blessings, that which is happy in commencement will be in the development of prospects, and consummation of reasonable hopes, more than glorious.

When, in the annals of modern history, has there been a period that did not create or increase a debt to Africa, which repentance in those who were its authors never could, and remuneration from their posterity never can, effectually cancel? Among the multiplied races of this extended continent, from the proud Castilian to the self-righteous Anglo-Saxon blood, which of them does not feel its nerves thrill with horror at the recollection of the deeds of crying wrong done at no remote day, by a detestable traffic in human beings, a perversion of mankind into merchandize, a profit and per centage calculated upon the excess of mortal misery and groans? This system of enormous cruelty cannot be charged to the people of the United States, for it existed in its most atrocious extremity before they were a people. The reproaches which are its consequence, its remote but inevitable consequence, are cast with an ill grace *by* a nation which began, continued and profited by the original sin. They are cast with the least apology *upon* a nation, the embryo elements of which again and again flung back the fatal dowry. It was at length fastened on them and their descendants by the power and perseverance of the parent country, which continued to gather without remorse the harvests watered by the tears of slavery as long as they were her own, and since she has ceased to be the gainer by the productions of her colonies, she has made the reluctant inheritance a theme of increasing obloquy. "The unjust, wasteful, and unhappy system was fastened," says a late excellent historian, "upon the rising institutions of America, not by the consent of the corporation, nor the desire of the emigrants; but, as it was introduced by the mercantile avarice of a foreign nation, so it was subsequently riveted by the policy of England, without regard to the interests or wishes of the colony." [Bancroft's History of the U. S.] If there be an error in the continuance of slavery, whatever may be the circumstances of humanity that mitigate it—if there be condemnation for holding men in bondage, however dire and inevitable may be the necessity, and how deadly soever the effect of precipitate emancipation—what shall be said of the policy which forced it into existence? If the descendants of an African stock cannot without shame be protected as they are, until, in the course of Divine Providence, the necessity for protecting them, and incapacity on their part to dispense with it shall cease together, what deeper shame must brand the nation that could forge the chains for native Africans? Prompted by motives of unmingled baseness, the civilized and educated have seduced the ignorant and barbarous to fire the habitations of their countrymen, to seize the young and vigorous, and leave the infirm to perish, and then without remorse or pity to pack the wretched victims of a blood-stained avarice in polluted vessels, there consigned to death; or, if they escape the less calamity, doomed to a hopeless and thenceforth hereditary bondage. The Portuguese, French, Dutch, Danes, and English, have vied with each other in efforts of skill to give effect to these barbarities. For a series of years, long before the American Revolution, more than a hundred thousand natives were thus annually torn from their homes, their friends and their freedom. The country of our especial ancestors, England herself, fitted out at one time, from her three chief ports, a hundred and thirty vessels, ninety of them from Liverpool alone, and made and carried off 40,000 slaves in a year; far more than her due proportion of spoil. These were not generally captives in war, who might, perhaps, be regarded by a specious and self-deluding sophistry as exchanged from one kind of slavery to another. They were, for the most part, inhabitants of peaceful villages, free as the air they breathed. A fatal ship, we are told, would anchor in the Senegal or the Gambia—her preparations being made, a signal from her decks, the sound of a musket, or the doubling of a drum, stirs up the fearful onset. Cottages become the prey of flames, lighted by hands that should have guarded them but for the allurements of the white man, which consist of the appropriate rewards of guns, gunpowder, and intoxicating liquors; and the flesh that can be coined is seized and manacled, and the rest is cast like dross into the fire.

Let it not be supposed that these practices, or the effects of them, require for their existence European co-operation, or even that they are the growth of modern times. Caravans of dealers in negro slaves are recorded on the earliest pages of history. They were victims to the cruelty and treachery of their countrymen in the brighter days of Egypt and Phœnicia, of Greece and Rome.

The enlightened policy of modern days has condemned the trade as utterly iniquitous. The glory of having led the way in abolishing it belongs to the government of the United States. Their statute of prohibition, of 2d March, 1807, was the first that ever was enacted in Christendom. England seconded, but only seconded, the great act of national humanity. Different laws have since been passed to make effectual the suppression. It has been judicially declared to be contrary to the Law of Nations. An act of Congress of 1820 makes the offence in any shape, committed by an American citizen, or by any person on board of an American vessel, *piracy*, and inflicts upon the perpetrator the punishment of death. Public sentiment every where holds it up to the execration of mankind. Still it flourishes, and will continue to flourish, until something more persuasive even than the law, more immediate in its application than public sentiment, can be provided. These may frown upon, condemn, and punish it. But frowns, condemnation and punishment imply actual and atrocious existence. Nothing can effectually cure the evil but that which shall prevent it altogether: which shall render impracticable the desperately wicked workings of the heart, that are not to be counteracted by the fear of punishment. It originates in barbarism. By planting along the coasts of Africa, where it abounds, and giving them strength, settlements which shall diffuse civilization with its power and its knowledge, the mischief is corrected, and may be annihilated at its source.

Of whom can these settlements consist? Look around. On every side and in the midst of us, is a population in many respects different from ourselves. I will not stop to discuss the question, whether the difference consists in original and inherent separation between primitive stocks of mankind, which must render the dissimilarity for ever insuperable; or whether climate and soil, and the adventitious circumstances that belong to them, may in the course of ages have gradually produced distinctions, which the long lapse of after ages might gradually do away. The better arguments derived from philosophy and revelation, point to the unity of the great parental source of human existence. If it be so, how long continued and how powerful must be the causes that give to identity the effect of irreconcileable difference. Nature and circumstances exhibit one of the two great classes into which men are now certainly divided—as pilgrims and strangers here. It needed not the *fiat* of the law to make them so in reality. But the decree has gone forth; and, whatever doubts may have heretofore existed, the doom is pronounced in a voice of thunder. Political equality is forbidden to the African race by a fundamental law. Social rights never could belong to them except in an imperfect and limited degree. They are denied by the stern and irreversible decree of nature herself. What is the inevitable consequence? Why that the African population is colonized already; colonized in the heart of the land of their birth, in the centre of their earliest and only recollections. Surrounded by privileges of which they cannot partake, dazzled with honours which they cannot aspire to, or insensible to them, regulated, if not oppressed, by power, from the exercise of which they are totally excluded; holding their property and lives by laws which none of their kind can create, alter, construe, or administer, with which they have nothing to do but to obey them—they cannot fail to regard themselves and to be regarded as alone in the midst of their brethren. All the hopes which ordinarily give zest and dignity to the enjoyments of private life are darkened. An honest pride in the conscious importance and public usefulness of themselves or their children, the influence of station, the rewards of science, the glories of war, and the political distinctions attendant upon a state of peace, are denied to them. If the effect be not to render them vicious and corrupt (and I will not avail myself of statistics to prove the fact) it is at least to render them degraded. The soul cannot expand to the proportions which justly belong to it, the intellect cannot grasp the food which is calculated to nourish and invigorate it, when restrained by these more than adamantine bars. If it be true that opportunity alone is wanting to enable the mind to burst through the impediments which are supposed to accompany an African complexion, that opportunity never can be found where habit, interest, prejudice, pride, sense and sensibility, combine to prevent its exercise.

True friendship to the coloured race consists in aiding them to escape from this worst species of slavery, the thraldom of the mind. Happily the escape from one class of evils will be attended with no danger of falling into another. There is a promised land. Scarcely less full of hope and happiness than the sanctified inheritance of the Jews, found, at last, after a long and vexatious bondage. It is the land of their fathers, and the heart will naturally turn towards it as the depository of the bones of their ancestors. It is the climate which, congenial and appropriate to them, forbids the permanent and successful encroachment of the white man. All history points out the impossibility of a harmonious and effectual combination of essentially distinct races as one people. Nature prescribes, philosophy explains, and experience confirms the truth of the universal separation. Need we look for it beyond our own horizon, darkened as it is with the remnants of the Indian tribes retiring from the presence of European contamination? or beyond even the ground we occupy, where not a vestige remains of its aboriginal owners of a century and a half ago, except their dishonoured graves. Where any thing like harshness of treatment exists the separation amounts to utter extinction. In the Sandwich Islands, we learn, very recently, that in fifty years, in consequence of the destructive effects of white intercourse and civilization, every trace of native blood will have been extinguished. The complexion which an African sun gave to the ancestor, is borne by the descendant as proof of his proper destination. The brighter hue of an European stock demonstrates the propriety and the necessity of a separation. An admixture of African with African is wise and natural.

With his capacity to enjoy a tropical climate he will find every thing concurring to promote his happiness. A soil fertile and productive beyond the experience of an inhabitant of more northern latitudes, resembling the rod of Aaron, which budded, blossomed, and bore fruit together. Perpetual summer, yielding its balmy gales redolent with fragrant flowers and prolific in wholesome fruits. An extent of country affording ample scope for wide-spread population, and every employment which taste may direct or peculiar faculties prefer. Above all, an elevation in the scale of human being, which a removal from the benumbing influence of a superior class, and a consciousness of self-preserving dignity, cannot fail to give.

If a doubt should exist as to his capacity for self-government, let his over-zealous friends reflect how fatal is that doubt to his desired elevation here. Or let all remember that the time has been when portions of Africa gave instruction to the world. The scholars and philosophers of Greece paid their visits to the fountains of knowledge in Æthiopia and Egypt, as regularly as the disciples of learning at Rome afterwards sought it in the Grecian cities. Tradition is not wanted to prove their supremacy in art. Go to Cairo, Memphis, and the hundred gated Thebes. Monuments of taste and eleganee still are found which proclaim to the traveller the humiliating truth, that all the boasted splendour of Europe shrinks from a comparison with the productions of an African antiquity.

These relics of ancient art are not to be found on the western shores that have been selected as the receptacle for the colonists from America. Their turn for advancement and civilization is yet to come. He that has observed the course of improvement, knows that the proudest hopes and most brilliant enjoyments are destined to comparatively short duration. That the sphere of distinction is perpetually changing; and that population and its incidents are disposed to seek new regions to display their extent and power. Not one indeed of the ancient communities has continued to sustain its dignity and influence. Not to speak of those of which scarcely a vestige remains to tell where once their lofty towers mocked the heavens—of Babylon and Nineveh—of Troy and Carthage—of Sidon, the pride of Phœnicia—or, her sister city Tyre, then the Queen of Nations, now a rock on which fishermen spread their nets—of ancient Edom, a city carved in solid rocks, yet even her tombs are tenantless. What are modern Rome and modern Athens compared with the ancient cities of those names? Where was the most magnificent capital of Northern Europe, perhaps of modern times, the favourite and the pride of the Czars, where was St. Petersbugh in the days of Pharoah and of Ptolemy? The Gulf of Finland, now glittering with the reflection of her gilded spires, presented far less attractive and hospitable shores than the fertile banks of the Mesurado or the rich plains that compose the colony of Liberia.

They whom I have the satisfaction on this occasion imperfectly to represent, are influenced by no motives but those of an enlarged and liberal humanity. It would ill correspond with the feelings which actuate them, if the invitations they hold out were attended with any peculiar perils to their confiding colonists. The country is generally well protected by natural barriers. The whole western and almost the whole eastern coast is rugged and and inaccessible; towards the north spread the great deserts, and at short distances from the ocean thick forests are impenetrable to human energy. The spot which has been selected for their abode was once the heart of the slave trade. One of the motives for the selection was the hope now fully realized, that Christian settlements would there at least supplant barbarism and [illegible] by introducing knowledge and the purity of a better faith. Residence there has long since ceased to be an experiment. Ignorance or fraud once led to exposure to disease from causes which were readily ascertained and are easily avoided. A territory stretching nearly three hundred miles from the river Montserado, along the coast towards the south, has become by fair and equal contract with the native occupants, the property of the colonies and the sanctuary of freedom. Opportunities have been afforded to impress adjacent tribes with profound respect for the skill in arms of their newly established neighbours, without serving to inspire a taste for warfare or a thirst for conquest, and they have gained and secured tranquillity as they have gathered strength. As many as ten thriving and populous towns, destined one day, it is hoped, to become flourishing cities, the centre of independent but confederated republics, from Monrovia at the Northern Cape, to the Maryland settlement at Cape Palmas, at the southern extremity, lie scattered along the coast, or on the borders of rivers at inconsiderable inland distances. The citizens of these rising commonwealths already number about five thousand, and are on the gradual increase. Of these less than thirty are whites, who are connected with missionary or education societies, or attached as physicians to the colonies. About 3,500 are denizens from the United States, and 1,500 are natives, who have identified themselves with the emigrants. Different projects have been conceived for accelerating their increase. That which was suggested in a neighbouring state, of manning vessels altogether with persons of colour to be employed in transporting passengers, has been countenanced by many intelligent and distinguished individuals. One that partakes more of a mercantile character, the formation of a trading company dealing in the precious commodities of the country, has originated among ourselves. Little danger is apprehended from the tardy growth of population, which will increase as rapidly as means exist for its transportation and temporary support.

Although the patronage and constant assistance of the societies in this country are given to the colonies, their local direction is confided for the most part to councils and magistrates, who are themselves (except the governors) coloured emigrants. A cheering progress has been made in all the arts that minister to the comfort and enjoyment of life. Permanent buildings are erected for dwelling houses, ware-rooms and workshops, and are occupied as such. Schools have been established and are successfully taught. Eighteen churches, consecrated to the worship of the true God, occupy the sites of groves which were the scenes of impure rites and human sacrifices, and they are well attended by the inhabitants. Public libraries are founded and in exercise in two of the settlements; and as a decisive proof of combined liberty and civilization, a printing press is in active operation, from which is issued a well-conducted and instructive gazette. Those who are inclined to peruse its unpretending columns, prepared by a negro emigrant from Virginia, himself the immediate child of slavery, will discover, perhaps, in the decent and well-regulated spirit of self-respect for others which animates them, matter of laudable imitation for some of the more experienced brethren of the craft in the parent country. A well-organized and disciplined militia exists, the elite of which consists of still more carefully trained and equipped volunteer corps. At Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas the sale and use of ardent spirits are forbidden by law, and public sentiment every where effectually discourages them. A coasting trade is actively carried on: and, in imitation of their American friends, the merchants of Liberia have recently had cause to regret that they too have overtraded themselves to their detriment. Like other civilized communities they are said to have had their difficulties about a proper monied circulation, although not a single bank exists in their extended territory. Barter has proved inconvenient and impracticable as the sole medium of exchange and payment. Specie composed of precious metals would not long remain among the colonists, but would speedily be paid away for imported goods. Baser coins would but degrade the standard of value. A neighbouring Society has therefore determined to experiment in a new sort of paper money. As it is to circulate among the *Natives*, who have not all advanced far in education, and to whom reading might be a task, it will partake of a hieroglyphic character, each denomination of notes indicating upon its face its current value. On the five cent certificate is engraved a head of tobacco. The ten cents bear a chicken. The twenty-five cents, a duck. The fifty are graced with a pair of ducks; and the dollar emission is adorned with the effigies of a goat.

Some idea may be formed of the encouragement afforded to agriculture, as well as of the resemblance which exists between them and ourselves in the mode of giving effect to the encouragement, from the original hand-bill, headed Liberia Agricultural Society, now before me. It proclaims the "resolutions adopted, and articles agreed upon, at a meeting of the citizens of Liberia, held at Monrovia, on Tuesday the 16th May, 1837." The object of the society is declared in the first resolution to be "primarily to enter unitedly and vigorously into the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar;" and the second resolution fixes the fund to be raised at five thousand dollars, and the price of membership at a sum not exceeding $500, nor less than ten dollars. A constitution follows, consisting of thirteen judicious and well written articles. Another public meeting of a still more interesting and imposing character was held not long before, for the express purpose of making known to the world the views of the citizens respecting African colonization. Resolutions were moved and eloquently sustained by different individuals, some of whom are indicated as reverend clergymen, and are represented to be men of piety and attainments, and one of whom, Mr. H. Teage, is said to have made considerable proficiency in the highest departments of classical literature. A significant resolution declares their entire contentment with their condition, and that they should consider a return to the United States the greatest calamity that could befal them.

Besides the harmonious association which appears to prevail among the colonists themselves, opportunities for the most satisfactory and beneficial intercourse

with the inhabitants even of the remote interior is afforded by the commerce which is carried on with native traders. Employment also is given to the people of the immediate neighbourhood who have been found to be for the most part an inoffensive, laborious and hardy race. Different savage tribes have occasionally invoked the mediation of the government of Liberia during their sanguinary wars. The circle of benevolent and useful example thus perpetually and imperceptibly expands. The work of the pious missionary becomes comparatively easy. The sublime but mysterious doctrines of a divine religion exemplified in the industrious, peaceful, sober and cheerful lives of thousands are taught with haughty and certain effects.

Compare a condition manifested by almost any of the particulars which have been thus enumerated with that of the first and most favoured community of coloured persons in the United States, and can there be a doubt which should be preferred? Compare the condition in every particular with that of any other colony that ever existed at a similar stage, and the doubt is even more easily resolved. No argument or objection that it is still *a colony*, and that here is the home, the *natale solum* of its people, will be countenanced for a moment in the United States. We are a country of colonists, and shall continue to be so for ages. Colonists, not merely in lineal descent from original wanderers, not merely in contributions hourly received from hoary headed and over stocked states and kingdoms, which swell the ranks of population and give character to it, but in voluntary habits among ourselves. Every inch of ground in the interminable solitudes of the far west is destined to become the scene of perpetual colonization hereafter, as every thriving and populous commonwealth in the nation has been already formed and strengthened upon its basis.

Never was there a country that stood more in need of every kind of light than Africa. Ignorance is always the companion of vicious, or at least of unprofitable inclinations. It is a sure means of temptation, and a mark for the attacks and impositions of evil designing men. But various causes have combined to render this sunny land the abode of deep rooted superstition, and of barbarous and bloody practices. An ardent temperament gives to the tropical mind a disposition to be credulous, which may lead it into the extremes of error; and a constitutional lassitude disposes to timidity, which if not overcome occasions baseness in the humble and cruelty in the exalted. All the knowledge that these poor negroes have until recently acquired of another and a more powerful state of society has inspired them with detestation and distrust. From the earliest periods of their dark tradition, strangers have been man stealers; the robbers of their offspring, the cruel hunters of their parents and their best beloved and most cherished companions. Let it not be supposed that with his other inferiorities the African is behind-hand in the capacity to suffer. How could he distinguish between the approach of the humane instructor, if he ever came to enlighten him, or of the innocent traveller, if he occasionally penetrated into his country, and a visit of his exterminating enemy? All were regarded alike as ministers of evil. Accordingly, the harmless stranger, and the self-devoted messenger of the gospel have been looked upon with eyes of jealousy, and each of them has fallen beneath the blow of the assassin. The load of superstition and ignorance which has buried these fertile fields has been permitted to accumulate, for the catalogue of wrongs which has been heaped upon the occupiers of them has increased for ages. Hence the usages of civilized life, the advantages of science, all that adorns, and all that softens the asperities of human nature, have been unknown. Whatever has been learned has tended to degrade and brutalize the manners instead of elevating the understanding and purifying the heart. Theft, which is ordinarily a vice confined to society where property is possessed and coveted, has existed here in its most terrible and odious extremity where property is scarcely known, and it is ferociously exercised upon the persons of the wretched victims of European cupidity, which encourages and promotes the crime. Wholesale barbarities are committed as the mere effect of stupid and misguided fanaticism. In some of *the countries of the* west the funeral obsequies of the sovereign are celebrated with thousands of human sacrifices. Human sculls compose the favourite ornaments of the palace and the temple, and the ghastly pavement of the sleeping apartment of the king. The conqueror in battle eats the flesh and drinks the blood of his captive enemy; and as the last proof of utter and unfeeling barbarism, the female character is used only for the convenience of her companions, and her person is abused or immolated for his safety. Women are occasionally impaled to propitiate the goddess who is supposed to preside over rain, and the monarch whose dominions are unknown beyond their own narrow limits, surrounds himself with three thousand wives who are only so many slaves.

To redeem a vast country from these and similar marks of extreme degradation may, it is fervently hoped, be the happy effects of the settlements at Liberia. Travellers who have visited them extol the plan, and the manner in which it is executed. Impartial reports from our own naval officers uniformly confirm the wishes of their friends, and predict from them the happiest consequences. Unqualified approbation has been expressed by writers and visiters not connected with our own country, by statesmen and philanthropists of France and Germany. They even who are naturally disposed to look with favourable eyes upon the corresponding British establishment at Sierra Leone acknowledge its inferiority to the American colonies; and one of them at the head of the finances of England, declared in parliament that he considered the founding of Liberia as one of the most important events of the century.

Should all other ends fail, an appeal for protection and support cannot be disregarded, when it speaks in behalf of an establishment around which as a centre, civilization and improvement must continue to grow. If it can be supposed that the effect of African colonization will be imperfect here, in the country where it originated, and where its value and importance were deemed to be urgent, who can doubt its results elsewhere? The rays of light which it is shedding upon the benighted regions around it are the brightest harbingers that ever visited an unhappy land. But humanity pleads in the same cause in behalf of the negro who is under legal bondage here, as emphatically as she does for the slave of ignorance and barbarism abroad. His emancipation has many a time awaited the means of emigration, and in the course of time it may depend more and more upon it. A large portion of the present slave holding portion of the United States is fast dispensing with that kind of labour. The experience of states possessed of similar advantages in soil, who have long depended exclusively upon the hands of freemen for its cultivation, proves that they do not want it. Virginia with her fertile uplands, Maryland with her fine grain growing fields, Kentucky with her capable soil and sturdy yeomanry, and other powerful commonwealths, will sooner or later yield to the conviction that cheaper and better services can be procured. Cheaper than that which incurs the risk of loss and unnecessary expenditnre during the sometimes lengthened periods of infancy, infirmity and old age. Better than that which turns the furrow with reluctant hands, and has nothing to hope for beyond the nightly rest that succeeds the performance of a daily task. When the labour of the negro shall of choice be dispensed with in certain latitudes, will kindness to him be indulged in furthering his removal to new empires in the distant south, where he may be needed for the peculiar culture of the soil, and where his bondage may become hopeless and interminable? It requires no distant or doubting anticipation to predict for him the alternative of Texas or Liberia—of slavery or freedom.

The enemies of colonization—yes, a scheme so full of benevolent purposes and practical good, has its enemies! have enjoyed the suggestion, and even its friends have entertained anxiety at the doubt, that if the utmost success should crown its efforts the result may be illusory. Emigration it is supposed cannot under any circumstances keep pace with even the natural increase of the coloured population, and if it should, millions may still remain to prevent the desired consequences. Were all this true, enough would remain besides the motive, to make the system worthy of support. Would it be nothing at the end of half a century to look back to, that feelings and principles had been infused into Africa which had softened the condition, and would in the fulness of time effect the regeneration of a hundred and fifty millions of the human family? Would it be nothing that even the frightful augmentation of the coloured race at home, now advancing at the rate of sixty or seventy thousand a year, had been checked and perhaps neutralized? that a contributory means had at last been found that greatly aided in the total separation of incongruous races, and if you please, in a final and gradual emancipation? that it had stimulated by its example to the development of other plans, that combined with African colonization would lead to a perfect accomplishment? Great objects will certainly be gained, even if collateral objects remain for collateral means. Improvement will be effected in the condition of a whole race of human beings, Payment will be made in part at least of a debt incurred by our European ancestors. The slave trade will be crippled. Africa in her rudest regions will be civilized. Some of the warmest friends of colonization, and among them one who has been truly regarded as the best friend of the negro, one that did more for the extinguishment of the slave trade by English law than all England put together, (Wilberforce perhaps excepted,) Thomas Clarkson, have been content that it should stop with this partial execution of its great desings, and leave the rest to the effect of a bright example. But a better understanding of the subject refuses to yield a particle of the argument. Is it here that we are to doubt upon the limits of emigration? When we welcome to our shores as may emigrants as would rapidly melt away a mass equal to the whole of our coloured population, and they too not aided, encouraged, urged; converted from bondage to liberty, made men instead of chattels of, changed from outlaws into makers and administers of law; but coldly encouraged or positively prohibited to depart, provided with no means, assured of no immediate support, stimulated by no-wounded pride or mortified ambition. Let the general government continue its parental care over the ocean journey, and the coasts of new America; let the four and twenty states provide, as each of them may well do, an annual stipend for the cause, and let individual liberality (which never fails) indulge its natural tendencies, and at the end of thirty years there would remain no coloured freeman who desired to seek the home of coloured freemen; there would remain no slave whose master desired to be relieved from the irksome and by that time the peculiar possession. Colonization would fill its office to the brim. The failure, if it existed, of entire accomplishment, would arise from different and independent circumstances. Means of transportation should be supplied.

It must be recollected that the great difficulty of every novel undertaking consists in its commencement, and that has been overcome. A door has been opened which demonstrates that the enterprise is practicable. If the voice of invitation that is uttered be still and small, it speaks in accents of benevolence, and it cannot fail to reach the hearts of millions.

Not the least extraordinary of the embarrassments at this time thrown in the way of colonization consists in the opposition derived from remote and irreconcileable directions. The abolitionist of the north condemns what he regards, by some obliquity of mental vision, a compromise with slavery, and insists as the only measure which can be brought in any way to bear upon the subject, an immediate and universal emancipation. The slave holder of the south, in not a few instances, irritated at first by a denial in theory of what he deems perfect rights, looks coldly upon projects and refuses his alliance to them, which he thinks may lead to practical interference. One party in the blindness of mistaken zeal rivets the chains which it proposes to remove. It wastes its strength in futile struggles, and withholds from others the allowance for motive, and the Christian charity which it claims exclusively and largely for itself. The other turns in indiscriminating anger upon friends and foes, and persuades itself into opinions which are wild and visionary. A word of explanation may not be inappropriate to each extreme.

Were the utmost hopes of abolitionism to prosper, and each individual held in bondage to become instantly his own master, what would be the consequence? If you withdraw from some the obligation to serve, you remove from all the duty of protection. That bond once cancelled, what is to become of the old, the young, the infirm, the ignorant, in a word, of *all*, for all are embraced in these four classes? If all are well disposed, and strange must be the constitution of their nature if they are thus above the character of men, the mass are impotent. If instruction has been unduly withheld, the power which it might have conferred of self-preservation, still is wanting. But imagination sickens at the thought of more than two millions of persons, loosened as it were upon societies sometimes less populous than themselves, in which they have no share except the recollection of real or fancied wrongs, stirred up to madness by the belief that their liberation has been wrongfully delayed. Is there not incalculable danger that the first effort of its accomplishment would be to signalize the triumph by the suffering of their oppressors? In such a struggle the battle must be to the strong and the ignorant, and the feeble must be victims of no merciful and reluctant punishment. The result would exhibit a scene not unlike the ocean after a destructive storm, subsided indeed, but subsided into a calm scarcely less terrible than its preceding tempest, where the tranquil surface of the waters every where reflects and multiplies the images of desolation. Mutilated fragments of shipwrecked property floating with lifeless forms of men in fearful union, the hopes of the virtuous perished, and the desires of the wicked accomplished, are but the emblems of what must succeed a sudden wreck of the southern institutions.

Of the feelings of a people who may be thus exposed to the dire necessity of exterminating others, or of being themselves exterminated, not a word of complaint is to be uttered. But that judgment surely errs which can regard slavery as more than a necessary evil. Nothing but a determination to oppose a spirit of ultraism by a corresponding spirit can convert it into a benefit or a blessing. This is not the time to agitate unnecessary discussions, and this is not the occasion on which slavery in its abstract requires either defence or accusation. The discovery however is recent which would claim for a system ancient almost as authentic history, preponderating advantages. It must not be forgotten, that cordially as support is given here to colonization, and active and anxious the co-operation it receives, yet the first suggestions which gave subsequent existence to the system originated in the south. A resolution is found in Virginia legislation as early as January 16th, 1802, which authorizes the governor to correspond with the President of the United States for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same to which free negroes or mulattoes, and such as may be emancipated, may be sent or choose to remove as a place of asylum. Still earlier than this the president, (himself a Virginian, Mr. Jefferson,) had discussed the plan with reference to positions both within and without the limits of the United States on this continent, to the West Indies as a more probable and practical retreat, and to Africa as a last and undoubted resort. It was not until many years afterwards that the present system was proposed for actual adoption, many of us can remember when by special appointment the late General Harper, (a native of South Carolina,) came from Maryland, the place of his residence, to urge the junction of the people of this community in the efforts of colonization, and it is worthy of recollection that a prominent topic of his elaborate address consisted of what he considered the evils of slavery; and it formed an argument scarcely needed by his auditory, as conducive to the plan then in infancy for its gradual but certain extermination.

But the interest in colonization, if it be properly regarded, will be found to be universal. It is confined neither to the north nor the south, it embraces the future as well as the present time. The child unborn will bless the day when it shall have won the esteem and combined the zealous efforts of every part of this wide spread empire. From the earliest moment of the existence of our government, Negro slavery has formed a theme too delicate almost for discussion, and yet an object that required to be provided for, or the Union never could have been formed. From that time forth it has proved a copious source of bitter strife. In foreign countries where even the class of individuals who are the subject of slavery here, is scarcely found, the nature of the institution is little understood. In many parts of our own nation all of the same class are free, and the effects of the institution are not duly appreciated or keenly felt. Difference of habit begets difference of principles, and thus fixed in opposite and irreconcileable sentiments, intelligence itself approaches the subject with a bias and a preconception which are inconsistent with sober argument. Certain it is that other points of difference have arisen among us, and have been forgotten. Local prejudices may be reconciled. Commercial or political preferences may be and have been compromised—wounded pride has been soothed—but the storms of negro slavery have seldom ceased to rage. No sooner is one of them allayed than another is excited. Each succeeding shock which they occasion becomes fiercer and fiercer, until the whole political fabric is threatened with ruin. Whether the particular occasion be the incorporation of Missouri or the alliance of Texas—abolition in the District of Columbia or reception of petitions from slaves—no matter what the immediate incentive, the convulsive evil is still the same. In some places popular elections are governed by the question. In many, a candidate would scarcely venture to appear who differed from the prevailing sentiment of the particular latitude. These tendencies must be relieved or their results cannot fail to be disastrous. Yet let sagacious politicians and patriotic statesmen do what they may, they cannot produce cordial and lasting reconciliation. One only remedy exists. It consists in the tranquil, gradual, and total removal of the cause. Colonization is the redeeming spirit. In its persevering but patriotic efforts it will absorb the theme of controversy, and then, when strife has no longer food to nourish it, strife itself must perish.

This is perhaps the only ground on which a reasonable hope can be entertained that slavery will cease. It is certainly the only ground on which its cessation can be sought for without tearing to pieces the constitution. That is a calamity which no citizen, blessed as he is with the enjoyments that every where surround him; that meet him at every turn; go with him as he walks abroad, like a mailed panoply; and shed about him their balmy influence in his repose; can contemplate without anguish—which few citizens can promote by the weight of a finger, without violating obligations which reasonable men cannot forget, or honest men disregard. They are paramount to all others, save only those of nature and her God. They are connected even with the highest sanction of religion itself. All who have been called on to discharge any of a large class of official or professional duties, all who have adopted the country as their own, have an oath to support its constitution registered in heaven. An effort to annul it is in them a disregard of law human and divine. It is a blow aimed at the chartered rights of thousands, at the prosperity of unborn millions, at the peace, tranquillity and union of a whole empire. The man who is base or brave enough to incur the odium, secures to himself a distinction without envy, an eminence without esteem. Should he be influenced by motives more urgent than those which fall to the lot of all, which give (as I acknowledge for myself) a peculiar, a paternal sanctity to that bond of union; when he shall be withdrawn from these early scenes, and shall contemplate the sublime mysteries of another state of being, he may behold with affectionate interest the disembodied spirits of those who prepared the sacred instrument. Amidst that august and now complete assembly, for every one of them has gone to his account, should he chance to meet, what on earth he may have never witnessed, a frowning father there—the recollection of the single crime will absorb the impressions of his other deeds of good and evil, and calling on the mountains to cover him, he will seek concealment for his blighting shame.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1838.

Our columns for this week are mainly, and most worthily occupied by the Address of the Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and by the Annual Report of the Society; which were delivered at its annual meeting on the 25th of October last.

The ADDRESS is so temperate in its tone, lucid in the exposition of the present state of Colonization and of Liberia, and felicitous in style and language that it will, we are sure, commend itself to the attention and study of the philanthropic and patriotic in all parts of the Union.

The REPORT, prepared and read by the General Agent, Mr. Thomas Buchanan fills up by needful details the fine outlines of the address. It is both historical in the narrative of the doings and progress of the Societies at home, and of the foundation and increase of the new colonies in Africa; and descriptive in the pictures, drawn after actual observation, of Liberia, its products and capabilities. Mr. Buchanan lived a year in that country, and was the first governor of the present settlement at Bassa Cove. Since his return his services as General Agent have been diversified, laborious, extended and successful. It is indeed a cause of just rejoicing that Pennsylvania has enjoyed the rare advantages of two such able and understanding advocates of colonization within her borders as Messrs. Pinney and Buchanan, both of whom can testify to their fellow citizens respecting those things which they saw and noted in Africa.

Continued success has attended the efforts of these gentlemen, aided by Messrs. Cresson, Moore, and Zug, the two last regular agents of the Society, to diffuse throughout this great commonwealth, a knowledge of the grand principles of Colonization. The actual advances made during the past year, as exhibited in the Report, are but the prelude as they will be an invocation to a still more triumphant progress of the cause in every county of the State of Pennsylvania. But the Report does not include more than twenty anxiliary societies, which have not made returns to the General Agent.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, in the Hall of Representatives at Washington, on the 11th of December, was large in numbers, effective in its composition, and encouraging both in the eloquent speeches on the occasion and the views presented in the report. We have not room for details, which will be furnished in our next, together with an account of important organic changes in the Society, by which the resources of the several States will be more fully developed than heretofore, and a more uniform system of legislation and efficient executive be established in Liberia.

Mr. PINNEY, ever the announcer of good news, tells of his having completed his tour through Washington County, and of his being about to begin that through Fayette. He acknowledges the receipt of the following sums.

From Mr. Dungan, Treasurer of Cross Creek Colonization Society.	12 00
Treasurer of the Upper Buffalo, Colonization Society.	26 00
A. R. Howe, Treasurer of West Alexander Colonization Society.	101 00
Mr. Lewellen, Treasurer of Anwell Colonization Society.	40 00
A. Fowler, Treasurer of Bealville, Colonization Society.	10 00
D. Moor, Treasurer of Washington Colonization Society.	27 00
	5 00
Wm. Simpson, Treasurer of Mount Pleasant Colonization Society.	5 00
	226 00

Mr. ZUG, the period of whose agency terminated last month, gave in his concluding report a very satisfactory view of the interest which is manifested for colonization wherever the cause is fairly placed before the people. "I can heartity congratulate the Pennsylvania Colonization Society," says Mr, Z, "for the confidence with which I am satisfied the people, in the interior of the state, have in its plans and operations." And again: "I can safely say that which most interested my feelings was the general growing confidence expressed by the people in the Colonization cause." Mr. Zug passed through a good portion of twelve counties.

Testimony like this is the more valuable, because at the time Mr. Zug had ceased to be an agent, or under the control of the Society—the period for which he had engaged to serve it having expired, and duties of a paramount nature requiring him give another direction to his labours.

Mr. MOORE, in a late letter from Newtown, tells of his continued success in Bucks County, evinced in the organization of Societies and the receipt of money for the cause. The Society formed at Bristol, have for President, Captain J. Bradley; and for Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Perkins. Mr. Moore speaks in warm and grateful terms of the zeal of the ladies of Newtown in the cause; they formed in a few days a Society of near fifty members, besides a number of patrons. We hope to be furnished ere long with the names of the officers of the respective societies recently organized in Bucks county.

MR. CRESSON IN NEW ENGLAND.

We continue to receive most gratifying accounts, as well from private sources as from the public papers, of the favourable impression which Mr. Cresson is making on the good people of New England. At Dartmouth College he had two meetings, with the effect of causing some to abjure their former heresies. On his return to Woodstock, he addressed three meetings. In that wealthiest county of Vermont, the progress of disorganization and rant has been decidedly stayed. At Concord he held four meetings, which were attended by the Governor, the Executive Council, Judges, the Clergy, Editors, &c. The friends of the cause there have been roused to renewed action, and will, we learn, soon have an efficient organization. At Andover four meetings were held, and addressed by Mr. Cresson, who, when there, was treated with great kindness by Professors Emerson, Woods, and Stuart.

At the last date Mr. Cresson was in Boston, and had addressed some of his Baptist friends in one of their churches. In the Boston Centinel of the 11th instant we find his visit and his temperate and judicious advocacy of abolition spoken of in terms of commendation.

The *New Hampshire Observer*, of the 14th inst., in reference, we may presume, to the extreme virulence and denunciatory language of the Liberator and Herald of Freedom, towards Messrs. Cresson and Gurley, makes the following remarks on this subject.

Mr. Cresson we have never seen before; but from the spirit manifested by him, and from the fact that he labours in this cause at his own expense entirely; and even contributes largely of his substance, we have the evidence of his sincerity and benevolence. And as for Mr. Gurley, we know him too well, to believe a single one of the hard things said against him; every word thus said, is, in our estimation, a proof either of the ignorance or the obliquity of the person who utters it. We do not know a man of more honesty and purity of mind; or one that would sooner set his face against all that he deemed or knew to be wrong. Mr. G. was a classmate and a room mate for a time with us in college; and we have had opportunity to know him. Even allowing that he was mistaken in his object and that colonization was evil; the honest sincerity of the man would shield him from bitter calumny among the honourable and the candid in the community. And as for him and Mr. Cresson, they have the same right to come and advocate their cause among us as others have; and those who truly advocate the right of free discussion will accord to them this privilege without exciting a newspaper mobbery. There are many colonizationists and many abolitionists here; why should they not on both sides have the opportunity of hearing the arguments of their strong men, without incurring the harsh censure which is sometimes heaped upon them? It is time that the day of wrath had passed away, and the day of free discussion commenced.

The *Christian Register*, under the head of AFRICAN COLONIZATION, says:

"We perceive that the friends of African Colonization are beginning to make earnest and extensive efforts for the furtherance of their cause. We cannot but be impressed with the opinion that they are fast multiplying the numbers of the advocates and promoters of their measures; and we believe that the cause of colonization is destined to become much more popular than it has ever yet been.

"Whether it will ever be effectual for the entire remedy of the great evil of Slavery, is not the question that we care to ask, so much as whether it may not be the means of accomplishing some important results, both in regard to the amelioration of American Slavery and the civilization of Africa. That it may be made to answer these ends, appears to us sufficiently evident."

The Vermont Chronicle might, also, be quoted in evidence of the good effects and success of Mr. Cresson's mission.

We do not envy the triumph of Mr. Lewis Tappan and his coadjutors, at the letter of Louis Sheridan from Liberia. If to be made the confidant of the ravings of a diseased mind, and then to publish these to the world, with the intention of defaming their fellow citizens in America, and their fellow men and fellow Christians, though of a different colour, in Africa, be matters of boast, who will be bold enough to wish to participate with them in their future exploits? If to exhibit to the world calumnies, and provoke an exposure of their writer, when his character and his feelings might have been properly saved by that reserve which prevails among gentlemen any where, and above all among Christian gentlemen, be a gratification, who will wish for such an appetite, who desire to join Mr. Lewis Tappan and Co. in such a repast?

Mr. Tappan has forced an issue between Louis Sheridan on one side, and the colonists and the former Governor, and Mr. Seys, and Captain Waters, on the other—entirely to the disadvantage of the character of the first party for credibility, common patience, and performance of contract. The letters of Mr. Matthias and of Mr. Seys, published in the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 13th inst., rebut to the fullest extent the few specifications which Sheridan ventured to make in his letter, and place him before the world in what we must charitably regard the light of a man somewhat disordered in mind. Mr. Matthias has, in this matter, acted in necessary self-defence, by repelling and showing the falsity of the imputation cast on him in the letter of Louis Sheridan. His letter, together with that of Mr. Seys, will appear in the next week's Herald.

Literary notices and selections, the customary summary of news, miscellanies, and articles on education and agriculture are necessarily excluded from the present number of the Herald.

TESTIMONY OF COLONISTS.—Great stress is affected to be laid by certain enemies of colonization on the expressions of discontent of a man who admits that he is not yet prepared to say whether people ought to come to Liberia or not. Would it not comport more with common candour, and be more just to the coloured people of the United States, if these persons were to circulate the strong and decisive testimony in favour of Liberia, borne by such men as the Rev. George S. Brown, the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, Messrs. Joseph Jones, Williams, (Lieut. Governor) Col. Barbour, Rev. Messrs. Teage and Anderson, Messrs. Roberts, Davis, Shaw, Gordon, and others, who, after a residence of some time in Liberia, have visited the United States, and eagerly returned to the colony; some of them, as Messrs. Wilson and Jones, who had gone out to reconnoitre the land, taking with them their families.

MISSIONARIES FOR LIBERIA.—The ship Emperor, Captain Lawlin, sailed this morning at 11 o'clock, with a fine westerly breeze, for Africa. The following passengers are on board the Emperor. The Rev. Dr. Savage and lady, and the Rev. Mr. Perkins and lady, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, the Rev. John Seys, Rev. William Stocker, Rev. George S. Brown, Mr. Walter P. Jayne, printer; Mr. Jahez A. Burton, and Mr. Henry P. Barker, teachers, attached to the Methodist Episcopal mission. Mr. Burton is from Allegany College, and Mr. Barker from Wilbraham Seminary. All are well qualified for the offices which they are to fill. They were attended to the ship by a large number of their friends, and a deputation from each missionary board. May prosperous gales waft them to their destined haven.

[*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec.* 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers in presenting their Annual Report would acknowledge, with humble and devout gratitude, the continued goodness of Almighty God, in preserving, with guardian care, the colonies of Liberia in peace and prosperity, and in crowning with signal success all the efforts in this country for their advancement.

But these mercies have been mingled with afflictive dispensations; and, while rejoicing in the triumphs of the cause, the Board have the sad duty of recording the loss of two of its most valued friends.

Mrs. Sansom was distinguished in the Society of Friends, of which she was a member, and for many years a preacher, by her talents and great purity of character. The whole life of this admirable woman was a beautiful commentary on the sublime precepts of the Christian faith. Though endowed with a highly cultivated mind, and eminently qualified to adorn the elegant circles of refined society, she sought her chief pleasure in the humble employments of charity, and, like her divine Master, loved rather to minister to others "than to be ministered unto." Her fortune was small, but she denied herself the common luxuries of life that she might gratify her enlarged liberality. Nor was she satisfied with merely *giving*; the cause she knew not she searched out, and among the haunts of poverty and the abodes of wretchedness her familiar visits brought joy and consolation to the destitute and afflicted. With gentle zeal and modest assiduity, through a long life "she went about doing good," and at last ceased from her labours, full of years and full of good works.

The unfortunate children of Africa occupied a large share of her benevolent heart, and the colonization cause, from its very origin, was peculiarly dear to her. She loved it and served it through good report and through evil report, and when, in the last years of her life, her declining health compelled her to circumscribe the round of her labour, Liberia, and its miniature counterpart, the Coloured Shelter which she had established in this city, divided her affections and care. To this Society she left a legacy of $1000.

William Kirkpatrick, Esq. was the President of the Lancaster County Colonization Society, and one of the Vice Presidents of this Society. This gentleman was a member of the Presbyterian church, and extensively known throughout the State as an upright man, a devout and consistent Christian, and a liberal philanthropist. In no benevolent enterprize were his generous feelings more warmly enlisted than in that of colonization. In the days of its infancy, while just struggling into existence, he espoused it with ardour, and ever afterwards, to the close of his life, gave it his steady support. As he served it while living, so at his death he manifested the continuance of his attachment by a handsome testamentary bequest.

Though these two excellent persons are now removed from the world they delighted to serve, their good works live after them; and in the influence of their example, as in the fruit of their alms deeds, they still speak a language to which the living should give earnest heed.

In the last Report of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Colonization Society it was stated that arrangements had been made to effect the union of that institution with the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, under the name and character of the latter. In making their first report since that union, the Board deem it proper to give a concise history of the Young Men's Colonization Society and of the Colony of Bassa Cove, from its commencement to the present time.

The Young Men's Society was formed in this city in April, 1834, from the following considerations:

1st. A belief that a driect appeal should be made to the benevolence and Christian zeal of Pennsylvania, in favour of the establishment of a new colony upon the coast of Africa.

2d. The necessity of prompt measures to carry into effect the will of Dr. Aylett Hawes, of Virginia, by

which he manumitted more than a hundred slaves on condition of their being sent to Liberia.

3d. The carrying into practice in the new colony certain principles of political economy, as the fostering with greater care the agricultural interests, checking the deteriorating influence of petty and itinerant trafficing, maintaining the virtue of sobriety by obtaining from the colonists a pledge of abstinence from ardent spirits; and by withholding all the common temptations and means for carrying on war, or for engaging in any aggressive steps upon the native population of Africa.

Instructions were immediately sent to Africa to purchase for the society a suitable tract of land for their purposes, at Bassa Cove. Accordingly a small strip of land, extending from the mouth of the St. John's river, on its south side, about three miles along the sea shore, was purchased from the native proprietor, king Joe Harris. Bassa Cove, and the whole region around it known by the name of Grand Bassa, has been from time immemorial the centre of extensive slave dealing. And at the time of the purchase a slave factory was standing within a short distance of the site of the proposed colony.

In October of the same year, the Society despatched a vessel from Norfolk, with the emigrants freed by Dr. Hawes, and stores for their use. Circumstances connected with that expedition (which have before been detailed) compelled the Society to hurry its departure before the necessary arrangements could be made, which the security of the emigrants demanded. Consequently, on arriving at Bassa Cove they were injudiciously established, without the means of defence, and widely separated from each other.

In this situation the natives, instigated by the slavers and excited by the hope of plunder, fell upon the settlement, at midnight, murdered about twenty of the people, pillaged and burned their houses, and drove the wretched survivers, at the point of the spear, into the surrounding woods, whence they afterwards escaped to different parts of the old colony, sick, wounded, and despairing. Such was the disastrous termination of the first attempt to colonize Bassa Cove.

The painful intelligence of this sad overthrow of their ardent hopes, so far from discouraging the Board, excited them to redoubled efforts. In an incredibly short time another vessel was fitted out, at a great expense, with military stores, arms, clothing and food, and all the necessary means for re-establishing the colony. This vessel, the INDEPENDENCE, sailed from this city on the 22d November, 1835.

The New York City Colonization Society having united with the Young Men's Society, a joint commissioner was appointed to take charge of the relief expedition, with directions to collect the scattered emigrants and re-commence the colony at such place as should be found the most eligible. The commissioner, clothed with full power to organize a government and to treat with the native tribes, arrived at Monrovia on the 1st of January, 1836, where he remained only so long as was necessary to obtain the requisite information relative to the state of things at Bassa Cove, and to collect the emigrants who remained in that and the neighbouring settlements. On the 8th he sailed for Bassa Cove, where he arrived the next day, and immediately commenced landing the people and stores at the public warehouse, built for the society's use the year previous, which had providentially escaped the general destruction. Here Gov. Skinner had, about two weeks before, in anticipation of the relief expedition, established, temporarily, a number of the fugitives, and commenced some slight works of defence.

A much more advantageous site was now selected, about three miles distant, at the mouth of the St. John's river, where it was determined to commence the new settlement; and the same day the three-fold work of clearing the ground, laying out the town, and removing the people and stores from the old warehouse and the vessel was begun. All was bustle and activity, and the scene presented was novel and exciting. The passing and returning boats—the eager bands of women and children hurrying to and fro with their light burdens—the different parties of men, all earnestly engaged—here building a rude hut—there felling a lofty tree—some clearing paths and carrying the surveyor's chain—others keeping guard with gun and bayonets. On one side the cheering yo-heave chimed with the shout of the Kroomen, as they hove out some heavy box or case from the boat—on the other side the sound of the axe and the hammer mingled with the merry laugh or song. Such was the gathering of that little band upon a distant and barbarous shore, with the unbroken forest in their front, and the illimitable sea behind them. With this day commenced the history of Bassa Cove.

In two weeks the people, nearly a hundred in number, were all comfortably sheltered in their little cabins, the goods landed and stored, and the good brig Independence on her way homeward.

The commissioner remained nearly a year engaged in adjusting the domestic affairs of the new colony and settling its relations with the neighbouring tribes. At the time he left, peace had been restored with the natives, and some of the nearest tribes had bound themselves to abandon the slave-trade, in which they had been engaged for ages. The colony, which had received an accession of seventy-eight emigrants by the arrival of the brig Luna, was in a flourishing condition. The tangled forest had disappeared, and a smiling village had taken its place. Public buildings had been erected, streets opened, gardens planted, and all wore the air of neatness and thrift. The people, grateful for the comforts of home and the prospects of independence, were eager in testifying their obedience to the laws, and zealous in maintaining the government which had been established for them.

The same pleasing features of industry, order, and contentment, still characterize that interesting colony; and its history from that day has been one of continued and almost uninterrupted prosperity, reflecting the highest credit on its citizens, and affording a striking illustration of the ready adaptation of the African character to new and difficult circumstances, and its capacity for improvement.

By a negotiation with the native proprietors, the commissioner, a short time before his departure from the colony, acquired possession of a valuable tract of territory lying around the bight of the cove and adjoining the former purchase. This tract extends along the sea coast ten or twelve miles, and inland indefinitely. The acquisition of this territory gives the colony jurisdiction over the only place accessible to the slavers, and will prove eventually of great importance as the site of a sea-port town.

In December, 1836, an arrangement was made with the American Colonization Society, by which all the territory in the vicinity of the St. John's river, on its northern bank, belonging to that Society, was ceded to the affiliated societies of New York and Pennsylvania. This included Edina, a village containing two hundred and fifty souls, situated on the right bank of the St. John's river, three-fourths of a mile from Bassa Cove. Subsequent purchases from the native chiefs have extended the territory a considerable distance along the sea coast and the river banks.

Early in the year 1837, the union already alluded to between the Young Men's Colonization Society and the Pennsylvania Colonization Society took place, and in June of the same year this Board fitted out the schooner Charlotte Harper, and despatched her from this city with supplies for the colony, at the cost of $10,500. In this vessel the Rev. John J. Matthias, who had been appointed governor of the colony, sailed with his wife. They were accompanied by Dr. Wesley Johnson, assistant physician to the colony, Davis Thomas, mill-wright, Miss Annesley, Miss Beers and Miss Wilkins, teachers, and Dr. S. M. E. Goheen, physician to the Methodist mission at Monrovia. Four emigrants also embarked for Bassa Cove.

Of this little company, two fell early martyrs to the holy service in which they had engaged. Mrs. Matthias and Miss Annesley both died in a few months after their arrival, and within two or three days of each other. These pious missionaries were intimately attached to each other in this country; together they consecrated themselves to the cause of Africa, and were together called from the field which they had barely been permitted to enter and survey. "In their lives they were lovely, and in death they were not divided."

In November last this Board, in connection with the New York Society, despatched the barque Marine to Wilmington, North Carolina, where she received on board seventy-two emigrants for Bassa Cove. The General Agent of this society, who was charged with the business of fitting out the expedition, experienced the kindest attention, and the most liberal assistance from the citizens of that state. In gathering the emigrants for embarkation, many touching incidents occurred of mutual attachment and parting regrets between the freedmen and their former masters. One of these is worthy of special mention.

James Brown was the favourite servant of an excellent lady, who had reared him from childhood under her personal inspection. The interest which had led her to take special care of his infancy, and to watch with parental diligence over his early education, had grown with his maturing years into a firm and confiding attachment, and in her declining years he was her constant attendant, her adviser, her friend and the staff of her old age.

Under the good influence of his pious mistress, James too had become a Christian, and in the strict integrity of his character and the faithful discharge of every duty, he illustrated the holy principles of his faith, and obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. But his wife and children were slaves. He had married early in life the slave of a neighbouring planter; and now when he saw his interesting family growing up about him, his cup of happiness was embittered by the reflection, that the wife of his bosom and the children of his care were in bondage, and might at any moment be torn from him by the will of another, and doomed to a hopeless separation. He heard of Liberia, and he immediately besought his mistress to intercede for the freedom of his family, and to send them and him to that country. At first the feelings of the good old lady were wounded, and she wept at his supposed ingratitude in wishing to leave her, but when she understood the full scope of his request, her generous heart responded to it, and she at once promised to use her influence in effecting the object of his wishes. In a few days she announced to him her complete success in procuring the freedom of his wife and six children. Then having provided amply for their comfort on the voyage, she presented him with four hundred dollars as an outfit, and prepared to bid him a final adieu. But this was a trial almost beyond her strength. The noble determination which had hitherto supported her, at the moment of its consummation gave way, and for a time she indulged her grief in a flood of tears. But again the heroine triumphed over the woman, and she gave them a parting blessing as they left her to join the expedition at Wilmington.

This expedition arrived in safety, and at the latest advices all the people were doing well. Louis Sheridan, the leader of the company, took up SIX HUNDRED acres of land, and commenced operations as a farmer, with the same promptness and energy which had so distinguished him in his extensive business transactions in North Carolina. When last heard from he had a hundred men employed in his service, clearing land, planting, building, &c. The whole cost of the expedition was about $7000.

Early last spring Governor Matthias commenced a new settlement on the St. John's river, about six miles from Bassa Cove, to which was given the name of Bexley, in honour of Lord Bexley, the President of the British African Colonization Society, from which a donation had been received for its establishment.

This settlement, from its inland and elevated situation, and the peculiar agricultural advantages which it enjoys, forms a valuable addition to the colony, and by enlisting the sympathies of its powerful patrons in England promises to open a new source of revenue to the good cause.

The colony in its incipient state labours under many disadvantages from the want of the necessary means to open roads, erect mills, and construct other works of public utility. It cannot be expected that emigrants, arriving in the country poor, and often burdened with large families, can for years, even in that highly favoured region, do much beyond what their private interests require. The Board have laboured to supply this want as far as their limited resources would allow; and in this effort they have been nobly seconded by the colonists. By the Charlotte Harper, machinery was sent out for the construction of a wind saw mill; but in consequence of the unexpected return of Mr. Thomas, who had been employed to superintend its erection, this important work was delayed for some time. The timely assistance of Dr. Johnson, however, whose mechanical skill enabled him to take charge of it, prevented its being abandoned, and the gratifying accounts of its progress under the direction of that gentleman, at the last advices, leave no doubt that the colony is now enjoying the benefit of its successful operation.

Mr. Matthias returned to the United States in June last, leaving the colony in the temporary charge of Dr. Johnson, as acting governor. About the same time Dr. Robert McDowell, who had been engaged as colonial physician at Bassa Cove since the first days of its establishment, came to this country on a visit. The health of both of these gentlemen is good, though the former went to Africa with an impaired constitution, and the latter encountered there, for four years, all the privations and exposure of a new settlement.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that the Board, after the additional experience of twenty months, are able to repeat the statement made in the report of the Young Men's Society, that "Bassa Cove is not only relatively, but actually healthy." The remarkable exemption of the first settlers from disease will be recollected by all, and though since then the Board have at times been called to mourn over the death of valuable members of that interesting community, they have the gratifying assurance that generally the people have enjoyed good health. Excepting the illness to which newly arrived emigrants are subject, which, with proper care and suitable medical attendance, may in most cases be passed with safety, the colony is as healthy at all seasons as any part of our own country. This remark applies with very little exception to the other parts of Liberia, as the medical reports of Cape Palmas and Monrovia, and the statements of individuals visiting those places fully testify.

Every year's experience is counteracting the popular prejudice which has invested the climate of Liberia with a mysterious and fearful terror; and if multiplied and well substantiated *facts* shall be allowed to weigh against vague rumors and malignant fabrications, there will not long be a doubt on the public mind, that the citizens of Liberia do not only enjoy as good health, but are as capable of endurance as the people of any land under the sun.

The Managers have no desire to conceal any of the real difficulties which lie in the way of the emigrant. On the contrary, they have ever been careful to make known the worst; especially are they particular in informing those most interested of all they have to encounter. But, after all, they believe these difficulties are only such as are common to all new countries—such as were experienced in a ten-fold greater degree by the early settlers of this continent, and even now by the hardy pioneers of the western backwoods. These temporary evils should not be regarded as objections to the cause. The coloured man who fears to meet them is unworthy to enjoy the high honours and enduring rewards to which they lead. The period of acclimation once passed, Liberia affords a most desirable residence. The unvarying mildness of temperature—the purity and sweetness of atmosphere—the fresh breezes and the bright skies, render the climate delightful to the feelings and greatly favourable to health. Every where the eye rests on the most attractive scenery, embellished and decorated with gorgeous magnificence. The varied landscape, with its level plain and undulating upland—the broad river, fringed with picturesque trees—the deep forest, with its rich crowning foliage—the gaily tinted flowers—the voice of birds and the balmy fragrance of the air, all give to an African scene a magic charm, and awaken feelings of unwonted enthusiasm. Here, too, spring reigns in her young bloom with perpetual serenity, and nature, ever producing, yet ever renovating herself, yields in continuous succession her most luxuriant fruits.

Such a country, with a soil of singular fertility and a climate adapted to the growth of nearly all the productions of temperate regions, and the most valuable of the tropics, possesses unequalled facilities for agricultural pursuits. To this branch of industry, as that most essential to individual and national prosperity, the Board has at all times directed particular attention, and they are happy to announce that the colonists have exhibited a corresponding interest in this important subject. Some of the first settlers have nobly triumphed over the various obstacles of the wilderness, and are now enjoying a comfortable independence from the fruit of their fields. Every man in the colony, it is believed, has now a part at least of his land under cultivation; and during the past season there has been a good supply of native produce in all the settlements. A large number of coffee trees have been planted recently, and ere long the plantations of Bassa Cove will compete in our markets with those of Java and Mocha.

In some of the older settlements of Liberia, numerous inducements to engage in trade have hitherto diverted most of the enterprize from the surer business of agriculture, but sounder views are now beginning to prevail, and the earnestness with which many are turning from their shops and warehouses to their neglected fields, promises the best results. Whatever temporary causes may disturb the progress of this interest, there can be no doubt that Liberia will eventually become rich and powerful through the medium of her vast agricultural resources. The day is not far distant when the staples of that country will form the basis of an extensive and lucrative commerce; and the ships of Europe and America will exchange at her wharves their various commodities for her rich cargoes of cotton and coffee—sugar, gums and spices. In no country in the world can those valuable productions be cultivated with more ease or in greater perfection, and no where can the means of subsistence be obtained more readily for a labouring population.

The coffee of Western Africa has been found to be superior to every other kind, and the plant is much more productive there than elsewhere. The same may be said of her sugar and cotton, and the richest gums are peculiar to her forests. Add to these the other articles of trade which, in their spontaneous profusion almost without the labour of man, already freight scores of ships, and pour a continuous tide of wealth into England, France, and the United States; and the man of common business calculation will readily see what importance must attach to the commerce of that country, when an industrious and enterprising population shall cover her luxuriant plains and possess the treasures which abound in her woods and lie buried in her mountains.

It may well be regarded, even now, as a question of great practical moment to the mercantile interest of our country, whether the necessary means should not be furnished for opening at once the trade of Liberia, and thus anticipate the efforts of other natinns to turn its current in a different direction. But the philanthropist too is deeply concerned in this matter. The development of the resources of Liberia will give an impulse to the cause of colonization of irresistible power. When the vast sources of wealth within her borders are fairly opened, her progress will no longer depend on the uncertain and fluctuating aid of charitable contributions, but, self-sustained, and dependent on her own energies, she will move forward naturally and with ever increasing speed. Her manifold advantages will be made known, and as the theatre of successful exertion, she will become attractive to the enterprising coloured man. Commercial intercourse will facilitate emigration; and with the increase of ships and the cheapness of emigration increasing numbers will embark, until the tide of emigration will set as strong and steadily from these shores to Liberia as it now does from Europe to this country.

The same general prosperity which has been ascribed to Bassa Cove is enjoyed in the older colonies of Liberia—the high standard of morals, and the strict attention to the observances and duties of religion which have so often called forth the admiration of strangers, still distinguish those orderly and well-regulated communities. Animated by the feelings of freemen, and inspired with the noble desire of giving to their oppressed race a home and a free inheritance, the people of Liberia manifest a patriotic devotion to their new country alike honourable to themselves and productive of the most happy results.

Unceasing attention has been given by the friends of colonization to the interests of religion and education, as the only sure foundation of the institutions of freedom and the only means of human happiness and salvation. The great proportion of pious people among the colonists, and the missionary zeal of the various religious societies of our country, have secured most liberally the means of Christian instruction, as the numerous churches and Sabbath schools, and the many faithful and devoted ministers of the gospel found through the colonies fully testify.

Though some of the neighbouring native tribes have been engaged in wars with each other during the past year the colonies have remained tranquil, and their friendly intercourse with the natives continues undisturbed. In one or two recent instances the authorities of Monrovia thought it necessary, in the vindication of the rights of its citizens, to enforce existing treaties, by declaring certain portions of territory, belonging to adjacent tribes, forfeited to the colony. The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, however, in pursuance of the humane policy which has ever governed them, refused to sanction those acts, and promptly ordered the restoration of the land in question, choosing rather to suffer wrong than inflict injury where their sole object is to confer benefits.

The cause of education has been principally under the care of the ladies of this and other cities to whom it owes its chief support and management. The Board would do injustice to their feelings, did they not express the admiration with which they regard that untiring benevolence which has sustained and animated those amiable philanthropists in their work of heavenly mercy through years of difficulty and embarrassment. They have planted schools in every settlement, where hundreds of the children of the colonists and natives receive instruction.

The period has now arrived for the establishment within the colonies of an institution which shall afford the means of more extended education, that the youth may be qualified for the important stations they are shortly to fill in the community. The increase of population, the rapidly developing powers and extending interests of Liberia, furnish imperious claims for a thorough system of education. The time has fully come for laying the foundations of an academic institution which shall ultimately grow into an university. Every days' progress increases the necessity of this work, and the friends of the cause must act promptly and efficiently for its accomplishment if they would not see all that has been already achieved jeoparded.

The slave trade, though banished from the whole line of coast over which the jurisdicion of the colony extends, is still prosecuted with vigour at several points in the neighbourhood. This cruel traffic, which for three hundred years has spread desolation and dismay over the fairest portions of Africa, has received its first effectual blow from the colonies of Sierra Leone and Liberia, and must eventually, as those colonies multiply and extend their influence, entirely disappear. But that event might be greatly hastened by the co-operation of the United States government, whose assent seems alone wanting to ensure the speedy termination of that infamous trade. At present she stands in the humiliating attitude of protecting that system of outrage and murder, which nearly every other Christian nation is leagued to destroy. Her proud flag floats above the deck of the slave vessel, and the guilty trader is shielded by its broad folds from the just penalty of his crimes.

The governments of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sardinia and Brazil have by treaties conceded to each other the mutual right of search within certain geographical limits, for the suppression of the slave trade, and resolved mutually to aid each other, and to use their best endeavours to induce the other powers of Europe and America to agree to the terms of their convention. By the refusal of our government to enter into this arrangement, though urgently solicited by France and England conjointly, the efforts of other nations are rendered to a great extent nugatory. The slaver of any nation has but to hoist American colours, and his human cargo floats in safety even under the very guns of the British cruiser; and as American men of war are seldom seen in the African waters, this is the common expedient of the renegadoes and outlaws who prosecute this vile business.

By joining this truly holy alliance, the United States would give efficiency to the operations of the whole, would rescue her flag from the unhallowed uses of the slaver, and put an end for ever to this disgraceful and odious commerce. But should she still stand aloof from the European powers, she may do much towards this good purpose by acting in connection with the American colonies. The great and growing influence of Liberia with the native tribes, her numerous facilities for collecting information, and her capacity for acting against the establishment on shore, render her a most important ally in this righteous war. A moderate annual appropriation, and a small armed vessel placed at the disposal of the colony, or acting in concert with it, would ensure the destruction of the slave trade from the Gallinas to the Bight of Benin. An object of such momentous consequence, involving the claims of justice, humanity, and truest policy, it is to be hoped will receive due attention from the government, and that our country which was the first to pronounce that detestable traffic "piracy" may win the immortal honour of consummating its destruction.

Directing their attention to the state of the cause of colonization in this country the Board find every thing to gratify and encourage them in their labors. At no period of its history has the cause been so well sustained, and never has the increase in the number of its friends been so rapid as during the past year. Notwithstanding all the efforts of its enemies to mislead and prejudice the public mind, the principles of colonization are becoming more and more diffused, and a strong and abiding conviction of its paramount excellence is spreading through the land, and will ere long become the sentiment of the whole nation.

The evidence of this advancement is seen in the actual results of the year.

Since the last report there have been despatched to Liberia EIGHT expeditions and nearly FIVE HUNDRED emigrants. Besides emigrants, each of these vessels carried out large supplies for the use of the people in the colony, public improvements, &c. As the season for the departure of fall expeditions is near at hand it may be proper to include with the above the three or four that are expected to sail in a few weeks.

The Mississippi Colonization Society has recently commenced a colony on a valuable tract of land at the mouth of the Sinou river, about midway between Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas. This tract from its central position and fine harbor promises to become an important link in the bright chain of Christian colonies which is stretching along that dark coast. The patrons of this new colony, with a princely liberality, have already placed at the disposal of the society FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, which they have pledged themselves to continue annually. Their general agent, in a letter received this week, says: "Our future prospects for emigrants from Tennessee and Kentucky are very good. Many hundreds having been emancipated for that purpose, who will I hope ere long be ready to go."

The Louisiana Society is at this moment engaged in the preliminary work of founding a colony on the left bank of the river Sinou, opposite to that of Mississippi. Instructions have been sent to Africa to purchase the land, and ere long the friends of Africa will behold from another point the banner of civilization waving in triumph over scenes rescued from the dominion of barbarism.

In Virginia, where so much has been done for the good cause, measures have for some time been in progress for commencing a new colony, but are not yet fully ripe. A large amount of funds have been contributed to the American Colonization Society from that State during the year.

An increased zeal seems to prevail in New Jersey. A large State Convention was held at Trenton in July last, which resulted in the organization of a State Society, the appointment of a General Agent, and other suitable measures for exciting a general interest and enlisting the active exertions of her citizens.

From Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee, assurances, which cannot be doubted, are frequently received of an unusual and growing attention to the claims of colonization; but though numerous local societies have been recently organized, no general societies have yet been formed or efficient measures taken to develope and combine the strength of those states.

Maryland deserves more than the passing notice that can be here given to her. In her legislative capacity, as in the private acts of her citizens, she has given a noble example of philanthropic liberality to her sister States; and the colony she has founded will remain an enduring monument of her enlightened benevolence. Enjoying a large annual appropriation from the State, and receiving a liberal revenue from private contributions, the Maryland Society has been able to carry on her operations more regularly and to meet the wants of her young colony by more appropriate expenditures than any other society which has undertaken a similar work. The result is seen in the flourishing condition of Cape Palmas, where a population of about FIVE HUNDRED rejoice in the possession of *freedom* and all its attendant blessings.

In New York the contributions to the cause have very far exceeded those of any former years; and recent movements in different parts of the state promise a still more hearty and general interest in its behalf. A gentleman of high standing in Utica, writing to the Corresponding Secretary of this Board, under date of the 16th inst. says: "On the 25th ult. a society was formed for this county, (Oneida) at a meeting of gentlemen from all parts. On the 20th of Nov. we are to have a large meeting and proceed in right earnest to the work of enlisting the county in the cause. Mr. Foster, our member of Congress, is elected President of the Society, and he opened the subscription with his name for $100 per year, for five years. Other large subscriptions will follow, and I think we shall come up handsomely to the work. The appearances of the colonization cause in central New York are, I think, encouraging."

But in no part of the country have the operations of the year been more productive than in Pennsylvania; and the Board experience peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal manner in which their efforts have been sustained throughout the state. As an evidence of the support received they might refer to the two large expeditions already mentioned, and to their Treasurer's report, which exhibits receipts to the amount of $19,000. This sum, large as it is, has been wholly inadequate to the wants of the Society, which, though exercising the strictest economy, has subjected itself to some embarrassment in its extraordinary efforts in behalf of the oppressed.

Much more, however, has been accomplished than the mere collection of money. The public mind has been enlightened, and in many places revolutionized in favor of the cause. Scores, if not hundreds, who formerly were, through misapprehension of its principles, opposed to the Society, have become its warm and active friends. Nearly FIFTY town and county auxiliary societies have been formed, embodying a large share of the intelligence and moral worth of their respective districts, and a number of permanent contributors have been obtained.

These gratifying results are attributable in a great measure to the zealous and faithful labors of the agents of the Board, who have traversed the State, explaining the principles of the cause and enforcing its claims. Special commendation should be awarded to the continued and laborious exertions of Mr. Pinney, the agent of the Pittsburg Colonization Society in Western Pennsylvania. Every where these agents have been received with favor, and their efforts in many instances warmly and efficiently seconded by resident friends of the cause. In different parts of the state voluntary local agencies have been undertaken by individuals at their private expense with great success.

The circulation of the Colonization Herald, a weekly paper published by the society, has contributed in a good degree to awaken interest in behalf of the cause, by diffusing correct information, and keeping before the public mind, in their proper connexion, the facts and arguments which illustrate the progress and influence of colonization in its various bearings on the interests of this country and Africa.

Not the least pleasing fact which the Board have to announce is that the coloured people of this state are beginning to investigate for themselves the subject of colonization, and no longer satisfied with the stale calumnies which have so long been rung in their ears about the "persecutions of the Society" and the "pestiferous golgotha of Liberia," they are applying to purer sources of information, gathering facts from those whose personal experience qualify them for instructors. The consequence is that applications have been received from about 70 persons, resident chiefly in the agricultural districts, for passage to Bassa Cove. As they have all furnished testimonials of good moral character and industrious habits, the Board will extend to them the means of emigration by their first expedition from this port. The same thing is occurring in other parts of the country. The Board of Managers of the Maryland Society, in their last report, say, "A great change has evidently taken place among the free people of colour within the last year, and when the expedition was in preparation, there were upwards of one hundred and twenty applicants for a passage to the colony, eighty-five of whom were sent."

One of the most gratifying results of colonization is, that just in proportion as its success is established and its tendencies illustrated in the view of the southern slave holders, the progress of emancipation is extended and the facilities for conferring its highest benefits upon the freed are multiplied. At no time has this happy influence been more frequently exemplified than during the past year, and the various societies experience great embarrassments on account of their inability to meet the overwhelming number of applications.

"In Maryland," says the Society's report, "the number of slaves manumitted during the past year is 204, and since the enactment of the colonization law in 1831 is 1581."

In the expedition sent by the societies of New York and Pennsylvania from Wilmington, there were nearly 60 manumitted slaves, whose freedom was entirely owing to the influence of colonization.

A gentleman writing to Dr. Proudfit of the New York Society, from Tennessee, under date of Feb. 10th, 1838, says—"I am a slave-holder, and intend freeing all my young coloured people who are of good disposition, and give them up to the Colonization Society, with some ten or twenty thousand dollars to secure and pay their passage to Liberia."

Last summer a gentleman died at New Orleans, having provided by will for the emancipation of all his slaves, several hundreds in number, and appropriated the sum of one hundred dollars for the use of each.

Capt. Ross, of Mississippi, left, at his death, all his slaves, 170 in number, with an estate worth $400,000, to the American Colonization Society. Unfortunately there is a probability in this and the last case mentioned, that the wills will be set aside owing to some informality.

The late Mrs. Reid, of Mississippi, the daughter of Captain Ross, has bequeathed her whole estate, with 120 slaves, to the Mississippi Colonization Society. The estate includes her plantation, 300 bales old crop cotton, and the present crop, of probably equal amount. Mrs. Reid has also made provision that if the will of her father, Capt. Ross, be broken, her share of his estate, one-third, shall be appropriated with the rest of her property in the manner just stated.

A gentleman, residing near New Orleans, to whom allusion has been often made in the publications of the Board, has been engaged for years in the most praiseworthy manner, instructing and otherwise preparing his slaves, more than THREE HUNDRED in number, for freedom. In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, lately received, he laments that his efforts have, for the present, been arrested in consequence of the feverish excitement produced by the overheated zeal of some of our northern friends among the surrounding population.

Numerous other instances like these might be detailed were it necessary, but it is sufficient to say that there are recorded at this moment on the books of the Society the applications of gentlemen, living in different parts of the southern country, whose slaves, to the number of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY, are offered as emigrants to Bassa Cove, provided the society will furnish the means necessary to meet the expense.

Here is a case which appeals strongly to the benevolent feelings of our fellow citizens. A number of slaveholders offer to surrender property to the value of $78,000 for the blessed privilege of conferring the gift of freedom on a hundred and thirty of their fellow men. And they ask of the pious, the humane and the charitable of Pennsylvania, to aid them in doing it with the small sum of $6,500. Many of these are comparatively poor, and in liberating their slaves give up all they have, and cannot possibly provide for any additional expense. Shall their appeal be denied? Will the rich and generous citizens of this free state refuse to their brethren of the South the small assistance required in performing an act of mercy to the poor and the oppressed? Where they sacrifice $600 they only ask us to contribute $50.

How many could give this trifling sum without either effort or embarrassment and thus procure the exalted luxury of doing good, and bestow upon a fellow creature the highest earthly boon!

Oh! 'tis a god-like privilege to save,
And he who scorns it is himself a slave!

The cause of colonization has now arrived at a period when its friends may reasonably rejoice in its triumphs, and congratulate their country and the world on the certainty of its glorious consummation. Twenty-one years have rolled away since the scheme of African colonization, in an organized form, first laid its claims before the American people. Doubt and mistrust met it on its first appearance, and at every stage of its progress since it has been assailed by calumny, misrepresentation and abuse. But despite the rage of malice and the sneers of folly it has gone steadily forward, removing every obstacle, triumphing over all opposition, and scattering blessings around its path, until at length it stands in the clear day, beautiful in its perfections and immovably fixed in the confidence of the nation.

It has founded a new empire on principles of truth and mercy—it has planted the institutions of civilization amid the horrors of barbarism, and reared the Standard of the Cross above the pollutions of idolatry. It has kindled the light of hope on a continent hitherto enveloped in the gloom of despair, and given to a race long scattered and peeled an asylum of safety and an inheritance of freedom. It offers an easy method of removing a foul curse from our country, while it exhibits to the world a stupendous illustration of practical justice, wisdom and benevolence.

Through the operations of this scheme, America may gain the proud distinction of being the renovator of nations, and perpetuate her glory in the grateful recollections of a regenerated continent.

APPENDIX.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.—JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Joel Jones, H. A. Boardman, G. W. Bethune, D. D., Dr. John Bell, Elliott Cresson, Hon. William Short, Lloyd Mifflin, Gerard Ralston, C. C. Cuyler, D. D., S. H. Tyng, D. D., R. Babcock, D. D., W. A. McDowell, D. D., W. E. Sherman, George B. Wood, M. D., Hon. Walter Forward, Charles Brewer, Pittsburg, Dr. R. R. Reed, Washington, Pa., John Breckenridge, D. D., Hon. John Owen, N. C., John McDonough, N. Orleans, Dr. Hodgkin of London, M. Carey, W. Chancellor, Solomon Allen, J. Dugan, James Worth, Bucks Co.

Corresponding Secretary.—Thomas Buchanan.

Treasurer.—James S. Newbold.

Recording Secretary.—Clark Culp.

Managers.—Stephen Colwell, Dr. Gebhard, William Wurts, Charles E. Lex, Rev. Edmund S. Janes, Dr. James H. Bradford, John S. Riddle, Paul T. Jones, Robert B. Davidson, Thomas Elmes, James Bruen, Edward Coles.

List of Societies auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The North East Colonization Society—organized Aug. 22, 1835.
President—HENRY FREY, Esq.
Vice President—John Brawley, Esq.
Secretary—James D. Dunlap.
Treasurer—Col. Clark Putman.

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Colonization Society of Alleghenytown—organized May 12th, 1836.
President—JOHN IRWIN, Esq.
Vice Presidents—Rev. T. J. Pressly, D. D., Rev. E. B. Swift, Rev. C. Elliott, Rev. L. Halsey, D. D., Hon. R. C. Grier.
Treasurer—Alexander Temple, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary—L. G. Olmstead.
Recording Secretary—W. Wiley, Esq.

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Pittsburgh Colonization Society—organized Aug. 20th, 1835.
President—Hon. R. C. GRIER.
Vice Presidents—John Snowden, Esq., James Veech, Esq., Mr. George Darsie.
Secretary—Walter H. Lowrie, Esq.
Treasurer—G. R. White.

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Colonization Society of Washington county.
President—Hon. THOS. M. T. MCKENNAN.
Secretary—Robert R. Reed, Esq.

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Amwell—Has 49 members. Annual subscription $62 50. President, EZEKIEL CLARKE; Secretary, Thaddeus Dodd.

West Alexandria—Has 73 members. Annual subscription $226. President, GEORGE WILSON; Secretary, Andrew Yates.

Claysville—Has 36 members. Annual subscription not reported. President, JAMES NOBLE, Esq.; Secretary, Daniel Rider.

Upper Buffalo—Has 54 members. Annual subscription $112, "with the addition of $10 from the young ladies of the Rev. Mr. Eagleson's congregation, constituting him a life member." President, WALLACE M'WILLIAMS, Esq.; Secretary, Barclay K. McClain.

Cross Creek—Has 45 members "all legal voters, more than 40 of whom are heads of families." Annual subscription $105. President, JAMES PATTERSON; Secretary, John S. Cratty.

Florence—Has 66 members. Annual subscription $82. President, ROBERT WITHEROW; Secretary, John Kerr.

Burgettstown—Has 58 members. Annual subscription, $71 56. President, WM. VANCE; Secretary, Robert Patterson.

Mt. Pleasant—Has 17 members. Annual subscription $61. President, JAMES HUGHES; Secretary, Andrew Hays.

Millers Run—Has 30 members. Annual subscription $37 50. President, JOHN HAYS; Secretary, William Simpson, jr.

Mingo—Has 29 members. Annual subscription $14 50. President, Rev. N. SHOTWELL; Secretary, John Morrison.

Pigeon Creek—Has 32 members. Annual subscription $61 25. President, Hon. Jos. Lawrence; Secretary, Samuel Hamilton.

East Bethlehem—Has 50 members. Annual subscription $51. President, WILLIAM HOPKINS, Esq.; Secretary, John Reed.

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Colonization Society of Roxborough—organized Oct. 9th, 1836.
President—JOHN LEVERING, Esq.
Vice Presidents—William Flinn, Esq., Joseph Hoffman, Benjamin Miles.
Secretary and Treasurer—James C. Kempton.

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Colonization Society of Washington College—organized Dec. 22, 1837.
President—J. BLANEY.
Secretaries—L. R. Hamill, W. H. Oldham.

—

Williamsport Colonization Society—organized May 12th, 1836.
President—Hon. T. H. BAIRD.
Vice Presidents—Aaron Kerr, Rev. J. Mills.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. Willson, Esq.

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Montgomery County Colonization Society—organized at Norristown, May 16th, 1837.
President—WM. POWELL, Esq.
Vice Presidents—R. B. Jones, Esq., James M. Pawling.
Secretary—Adam Slemmer.
Treasurer—B. F. Hancock.

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Bucks County Colonization Society—organized at Doylestown, Aug. 15th, 1837.
President—JAMES WORTH, Esq.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Wm. Watts, Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, Hon. John Brown, Anthony Taylor, Esq., Aaron Feaster, Esq., Stephen Wolston, Esq., John Miller, Esq., Hon. John Fox, Gen. John Davis, Dr. P. Jenks, Dr. Thomas Allen, Geo. Breck, Esq., Geo. Harrison, Esq., Dr. John H. Gordon, John Kirkbride, Esq.
Managers—Lewis Coryell, Dr. Geo. Malsby, J. B. Pugh, William Paff, D. Y. Harman, Esq., Chas. Vanartsdalen, Sands Olcott, C. E. Dubois, Garrett Brown, E. Nicholson, C. V. Craven, Jonathan Lefferts, Robert Lott.
Treasurer—Edward Yardley.
Corresponding Secretaries—Joshua Woolston, R. C. Nagle.
Recording Secretary—L. H. Parsons.

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Wayne County Colonization Society—organized at Bethany, April 10th, 1838.
President—Hon. MOSES THOMAS.
Secretary—E. W. Hamblin, Esq.

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Beaver County Colonization Society.
President—JAMES ALLISON, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. L. B. Williams.

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Fayette County Colonization Society—organized March 5th, 1838.
President—Hon. ANDREW STEWART.

Uniontown Colonization Society has thirty members—annual subscription $103 50. President, JOHN DAWSON, Esq.; Secretary, Joshua B. Howell, Esq.

George's Creek.—The number of members not reported—said to be large—amount of subscription $80. President, JAMES BROWNFIELD; Secretary, H. W. Core.

Germantown has thirty-three members—amount of subscription $21 75. President, JACOB DEFENBAUGH; Secretary, Thomas Wilson.

Masontown has seventy-six members—annual subscription $50. President, ANDREW C. JOHNSON; Secretary, Elisha Loughead.

Dunlap's Creek—number of members not reported—annual subscription $28 50. President, Gen. GIDEON JOHN; Secretary, James Craft.

Brownsville has twenty-seven members—annual subscription $47. President, MICHAEL SOWERS, Esq.; Secretary, W. Y. Roberts.

Connelsville, the largest and most efficient society in the county, has one hundred and twenty-nine members—annual subscription $200. President, DANIEL ROGERS; Secretary, Thomas G. Ewing.

East Liberty has thirty members—annual subscription $15. President, JOHN MCBURNEY; Secretary, Joseph McCoy.

Perryopolis has thirty members—annual subscription $48. President, JAMES FULLER, Esq.; Secretary, Ellis Simpkins.

Laurel Hill has thirty-six members—annual subscription $52 75. President, SAMUEL A. RUSSEL; Secretary, Robert Smith.

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Bedford County Colonization Society—organized Sept. 25, 1837.
President—WILLIAM REYNOLDS.
Secretary—A. J. Cline.

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Cumberland County Colonization Society—Carlisle.
President—Hon. Judge REED.
Secretary—Prof. John L. Carey.

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Chester County Colonization Society—organized at West Chester, Oct. 1838.
Officers not reported.

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Beaver Falls—organized at New Brighton, Dec. 1, 1837.
President—RICHARD LEECH, Esq.
Secretary—C. W. Bloss, Esq.

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Waynesborough Colonization Society—organized Aug. 7, 1837.
President—JOHN FLANAGAN, Esq.
Secretaries—M. M. Stoner, Esq., Geo. Bessore, Esq.

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Young Men's Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church—organized at Philadelphia, 1838.
President—WILLIAM A. BUDD, Esq.
Vice President—T. K. Collins.
Treasurer—William C. Poulson.
Corresponding Secretary—William H. Gilder.
Recording Secretary—R. W. Dodson.

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Colonization Society of the City of Philadelphia—organized June 27, 1838.
President—Dr. J. H. BURGIN.
Secretary—G. W. Reed.

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Bethany and Herriotteville Colonization Society—organized Oct. 1, 1838.
President—Rev. Mr. JEFFREY.
Secretary—John M'Dowell.

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Union and Montrose Colonization Society—organized 1837.
President—Rev. A. S. FULTON.
Treasurer—Alex. Riddle.

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Elizabethtown Colonization Society—organized Sept. 6, 1838.
President—Rev. Mr. M'KINSELY.

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Johnstown Colonization Society—organized Aug. 6, 1838.
President—MOSES CANAAN.
Vice President—George W. Kern.
Treasurer—Frederick Kaylor.
Secretary—Frederick Leyde.

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Ladies Baptist Colonization Society of Philadelphia, 1837.
Secretary—Eleanor Anne Jones.

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Female Colonization Society of Wilmington, Delaware.
Secretary—Miss Lucinda Hall.

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A List of Manumissions in connection with Colonization.

A lady, near Charlestown, Va. liberated all her slaves, ten in number, to be sent to Liberia; and moreover purchased two, whose families were among her slaves. For the one she gave $450, and for the other $350.

The late William Fitzhugh bequeathed their freedom to all his slaves, after a certain fixed period, and ordered that their expenses should be paid to whatever place they should think proper to go. And, "as an encouragement to them to emigrate to the American colony on the coast of Africa, where," adds the will, "I believe their happiness will be more permanently secured, I desire not only that the expenses of their emigration be paid, but that the sum of fifty dollars be paid to each one so emigrating, on his or her arrival in Africa."

David Shriver, of Frederick county, Maryland, ordered by his will, that all his slaves, thirty in number, should be emancipated, and that proper provision should be made for the comfortable support of the infirm and aged, and for the instruction of the young in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in some art of trade, by which they might acquire the means of support.

Col. Smith, an old revolutionary officer, of Sussex county, Va., ordered in his will that all his slaves, seventy or eighty in number, should be emancipated; and bequeathed above $5000 to defray the expense of transporting them to Liberia.

Patsey Morris, of Louisa co., Va., directed by will that all her slaves, sixteen in number, should be emancipated, and left $500 to fit them out, and defray the expense of their passage.

The schr. Randolph, which sailed from Georgetown, S. C., had on board 26 slaves, liberated by a benevolent individual near Cheraw.

Of 105 emigrants, who sailed in the brig Doris, from Baltimore and Norfolk, 62 were emancipated on condition of being conveyed to Liberia.

Sampson David, late a member of the legislature of Tennessee, provided by will that all his slaves, 22 in number, who are mostly young, should be liberated in 1840, or sooner, at his wife's decease, if she died before that period.

Herbert B. Elder, of Petersburg, Va., bequeathed their freedom to all his slaves, twenty in number, with directions that they should be conveyed to Liberia by the first opportunity.

A gentleman, in Georgia, has recently left 49 slaves free, on condition of their removal to Liberia.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, of Bourbon co., Va., provided by will for the emancipation of her slaves, about forty in number.

David Patterson, of Orange county, N. C., freed eleven slaves to be sent to Liberia.

Rev. Fletcher Andrew gave freedom to twenty, who constituted most of his property, for the same purpose.

Nathaniel Crenshaw, near Richmond, liberated sixty slaves, with a view to have them sent to Liberia.

Rev. Robert Cox, Suffolk co., Va., provided by his will for the emancipation of all his slaves, upwards of thirty, and left several hundred dollars to pay their passage to Liberia.

Joseph Leonard Smith, of Frederick co., Md., liberated twelve slaves, who sailed from Baltimore for Liberia.

Of 107 coloured persons who sailed in the Carolinian from Norfolk for Liberia, 45 were emancipated on condition of being sent there.

In the brig Criterion, which sailed from Norfolk for Liberia on the 2d Aug. 1831, there were forty-six persons who had been liberated on condition of proceeding to Liberia—18 by Mrs. Greenfield, near Natchez; 8 by Mr. Williams, of Elizabeth City, N. C.; 7 by Gen. Jacocks, of Perquimans, Ohio; 4 by Thomas Davis, Montgomery co. Miss.; 2 by two other individuals; and 5 by some of the Quakers in North Carolina. Of those liberated slaves, 2 only were above 40 years of age, 31 were under 35, and 22 under 20.

A gentleman in N. C. last year, gave freedom to all his slaves, 14 in number, and provided 20 dollars each, to pay their passage to Liberia.

Mrs. J. of Mercer county, Kentucky, and her two sons, one a clergyman, and the other a physician, lately offered the Colonization Society sixty slaves, to be conveyed to Liberia.

Henry Robertson, of Hampton, Va., bequeathed their freedom to seven slaves, and fifty dollars to each, to aid in their removal to Liberia.

William Fletcher, of Perquimans, N. C, ordered by will that his slaves, twelve in number, should be hired out for a year after his death, to earn wherewith to pay for their conveyance to Liberia.

A gentleman in Kentucky, lately wrote to the secretary of the Society, "I will willingly give up twelve or fifteen of my coloured people at this time; and so on gradually, till the whole, about sixty, are given up, if means for their passage can be afforded."

On board the Harriet, from Norfolk, of one hundred and sixty emigrants, between forty and fifty had been slaves, emancipated on condition of being sent to Africa.

In addition to these instances, several others might be added, particularly that of Richard Bibb, Esq. of Kentucky, who proposes to send sixty slaves to Liberia—two gentlemen in Missouri, who desire to send eleven slaves—a lady in Kentucky offers forty—the Rev. John C. Burress, of Alabama, intends preparing all his slaves for colonization—the Rev. William L. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, manumitted eleven slaves, who sailed a few weeks ago from New Orleans.

In this work of benevolence the society of Friends, as in so many other cases, have nobly distinguished themselves, and assumed a prominent attitude. They have, in North Carolina, liberated no less than 652 slaves, whom they had under their care, besides, as says my authority, an unknown number of children, husbands and wives, connected with them by consanguinity, and of whom, part went to Canada, part to Liberia, part to Hayti, and a portion to Ohio. In the performance of those acts of benevolence they expended $12,759. They had remaining under their care, in December, 1830, 402 slaves, for whom similar arrangements were to be made.

Out of 404 emigrants who sailed for Monrovia in the year 1831, *one hundred and eighty-nine* were manumitted by their masters on condition of their removal to Liberia.

In May, 1832, the ship Jupiter sailed from Norfolk, Va., with 172 emigrants, *ninety one* of whom were emancipated slaves.

The brig America left Norfolk in June, 1832, having on board *fifteen* freedmen manumitted by one person.

On board the Hercules, which sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the 6th of January, 1833, were *twenty-three* manumitted slaves.

On the same day with the Hercules the ship Lafayette sailed from Baltimore with 149 emigrants—*fifteen* of whom were manumitted slaves.

The brig Roanoke left Norfolk on the 4th of February, 1833, with 137 passengers—*one hundred* of the number being manumitted slaves.

In April, 1833, the Ajax sailed from New Orleans with 150 emigrants—more than *one hundred* of whom were manumitted for the purpose of going to Liberia.

The ship Jupiter sailed from Baltimore in Nov. 1833, with 50 emigrants—*forty-four* of whom were manumitted slaves.

Thirty-five manumitted slaves sailed on board of the brig Argus on the 25th Nov. from Norfolk. The whole expedition consisted of 51 persons.

The ship Ninus, despatched by the Young Men's Colonization Society from Norfolk, in October, 1834, carried out *one hundred and twenty-six emigrants—all manumitted slaves.*

The brig Luna, which sailed from New York in July, 1836, had on board *fifty emigrants*, manumitted on the express condition of their going to Liberia.

On board the barque Marine, which sailed from Wilmington, N. C. for Bassa Cove, in Dec. 1837, there were 72 emigrants—about *sixty* of whom were manumitted slaves.

Eighteen slaves, liberated by Dr. Shuman, of Stokes county, N. C. sailed on board the Rondout in December, 1836. They were liberally provided for by their benevolent master.

Mrs. Tubman, of Georgia, in May, 1837, liberated sixty slaves, and provided liberally for the expense of their passage and settlement in Liberia.

In the ship Emperor about *one hundred* emancipated slaves sailed from Norfolk in December, 1837. These were principally from the estates of the Rev. John Stockdele, of Madison county, Va., and John Smith, of Essex county, in the same state.

Since 1831, when the colonization law was passed in Maryland, there have been *fifteen hundred and eighty-one slaves* manumitted in that State, and registered as emigrants for Liberia.

From fifty to one hundred manumitted slaves have emigrated from Mississippi within the past year to the new colony of Greenville.

The foregoing list is far from being complete, as in many instances the record of manumissions has not been preserved, and in some cases the liberated slaves have not been distinguished from the free coloured people composing expeditions. It would swell this list to an inconvenient length were we to add the numerous offers made by slave-holders to emancipate their slaves on condition of the means necessary for their passage to Liberia being furnished. There are *many hundreds* at this moment positively offered on this condition, whose freedom will be given at any moment the Societies may be able to receive them. And there is abundant reason to believe that there are from *five to ten thousand* more whom their masters are preparing for freedom and settlement in Liberia.

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The following account of Liberia is given by Mr. Buchanan, who resided about a year in Liberia, and made himself familiar with the condition of all the settlements.

LIBERIA AS IT IS.

Liberia extends from the St. Paul's river on the north west, to the Cavalry river on the south east, a distance of THREE HUNDRED MILES along the coast. Its extent inland is from ten to forty miles. FOUR separate colonies are now included within its limits, viz.

MONROVIA, established by the American Colonization Society, including the towns of *Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Millsburgh*, and *Marshall*.

BASSA COVE, established by the United Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. This colony includes *Bassa Cove* and *Edina*. The latter village was founded by the American Colonization Society, and lately ceded to the United Societies.

GREENVILLE, established by the Mississippi and Louisiana Colonization Societies at SINOU.

MARYLAND, established by the Maryland Colonization Society at *Cape Palmas*.

In the NINE VILLAGES enumerated above, there is a population of about 3000—all of course coloured persons, of which THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED are emigrants from this country, and the remainder natives of Africa, mostly youth, who have come into the colonies to learn "Merica fash," and make themselves "white men" by conforming to the habits of civilization, and becoming subject to our laws.

The commerce of the colonies, though in its infancy, is already extensive. From $80,000 to $125,000 is exported annually, in camwood, ivory, palm oil, and hides; and an equal or greater amount of the manufactures and productions of Europe and America are brought into the colonies in return. Monrovia, which is the largest town and principal seaport, carries on a considerable coasting trade by means of small vessels built and owned by her own citizens. Not less than twelve or fifteen of these, averaging from ten to thirty tons burden, manned and navigated by the colonists, are constantly engaged in a profitable trade along seven hundred miles of the coast.

The harbour of Monrovia is seldom clear of foreign vessels; more than SEVENTY of which, from the United States, England, France, Sweden, Portugal and Denmark, touch there annually.

BASSA COVE and CAPE PALMAS have both good harbours, and possess great advantages for commerce. Already their waters are gladdened by the frequent presence of traders from other countries, and in a few years, when the hand of enterprise shall have developed the rich mines of wealth which nature has so abundantly provided there, these growing towns will become the centres of an extensive and important business.

SINOU, too, possesses an excellent harbour, and is the natural outlet of a vast tract of rich and productive country. Under the fostering hand of its enterprising founders it must soon become an important link in the great maritime chain of Americo-African establishments. The productions of the country, which may be raised in any quantity for exportation, are *coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, palm oil*, together with the *gums, dye-goods, ivory*, &c., which are collected from the forests.

The state of morals in the colonies is emphatically of a high order. Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, profanity and quarrelling are vices almost unknown in Liberia. A temperance society formed in 1834 numbered in a few weeks after its organization 500 members; at that time more than one-fifth of the whole population.

At BASSA COVE and CAPE PALMAS the sale and use of ardent spirits are forbidden by law. In the other colonies the ban of public opinion so effectually prohibits dram drinking that no respectable person would dare indulge an appetite so disreputable.

There are eighteen churches in Liberia, viz: at Monrovia 4, New Georgia 2, Caldwell 2, Millsburgh 2, Edina 2, Bassa Cove 3, Marshall 1, Cape Palmas 2. Of these 8 are Baptist, 6 Methodist, 3 Prebyterian, and 1 Episcopalian.

As there are forty clergymen in the colonies all the churches are not only regularly supplied with preaching, but religious meetings are weekly held in many of the native villages.

Eight hundred of the colonists, or more than one-fifth of the whole population, are professed Christians, in good standing with the several churches with which they are connected. As might be expected, where so large a proportion of the people are pious, the general tone of society is religious. No where is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended. Sunday schools and Bible classes are established generally in the churches, into which, in many cases, the native children are gathered with those of the colonists.

There are twelve weekly day schools in all the settlements, supported generally by education and missionary societies in this country. The teachers in most cases are coloured persons. A laudable thirst for knowledge pervades the community, and a great desire is expressed for an academic institution, toward the support of which they would contribute liberally; though as yet they are scarcely able to establish one single handed.

In some places, as at Bassa Cove, literary societies are formed for mutual improvement, much on the plan of village lyceums in this country.

At Bassa Cove and Monrovia there are public libraries for the use of the people. The one at the former place numbers 1200 or 1500 volumes.

A monthly newspaper is published at Monrovia. The articles in this paper afford good testimony of the general intelligence of the people, and reflect great credit upon the talented editor, a coloured man.

There are at present 25 or 30 white persons connected with the various missionary and education societies, or attached to the colonies as physicians, &c. The government of Liberia is essentially republican. All the officers, except the governor, (who is appointed by the Colonization Society) being chosen by the people. Elections are held annually in every village, and are conducted with great propriety and decorum. A vice governor, legislative councillors, a high sheriff, constables, &c. are some of the officers elected annually. The militia is well organized and efficient. The officers and men exhibit a degree of enthusiasm in the performance of their duty seldom witnessed elsewhere; and on field days their neat and orderly appearance, their thorough discipline, and the promptness and precision of their evolutions, command the admiration of every observer.

There are a number of volunteer corps regularly uniformed and equipped. These of course are the elite of the Liberia militia; and indeed many of them would lose nothing by a comparison with our own city guards.

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From the Liberia Herald.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Wednesdy, Sept. 29, 1836.—Pursuant to notice the citizens of Monrovia met in the public school house. J. C. Barbour, Esq. in the chair, and Mr. Wm. N. Lewis, Secretary. Mr. S. Benedict was requested to state the object of the meeting, who said that it was to record a resolution expressive of our opinion of colonization.

1. On motion of the Rev. J. Revey,

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the warmest gratitude for what the Colonization Society have done for the people of colour, and for us particularly, and that we regard the scheme as entitled to the highest confidence of every man of colour.

2. On motion of S. Benedict, Esq.

Resolved, That we return our grateful acknowledgments to Gerrit Smith, A. Tappan, Esqrs., and other early and devoted friends of colonization; names for which we shall ever cherish the highest esteem; that we hear with regret, from misrepresentation or want of accurate information, they have abandoned the noble scheme; and that we hope the day is not far distant in which they will again reunite their energies to advance the high and benevolent object.

3. On motion of Mr. H. Teage,

Resolved, That this meeting regard the colonizing institution as one of the highest, holiest, and most benevolent enterprises of the present day; that as a plan for the amelioration of the coloured race it takes the precedence of all that have been presented to the attention of the modern world; that in its operations it is peaceful and safe; in its tendencies beneficial and advantageous; that it is entitled to the highest veneration and unbounded confidence of every man of colour; and what it has already accomplished demands our devout thanks and gratitude to those noble and disinterested philanthropists that compose it, as being, under God, the greatest earthly benefactors of a despised and depressed portion of the human family.

The hour being late, on motion of Rev. B. R. Wilson,

Resolved, The the meeting adjourn until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the First Baptist Meeting-house.

4. On motion of James Brown, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to those ladies of the United States, particularly to those of New York, Philadelphia and Richmond, for their disinterested efforts to educate the children of this colony; and that they be assured that, in no department of the colony do the effects of colonization shine more conspicuously than in the schools supported by their benevolence.

5. On motion of Dr. J. W. Prout,

Resolved, That this meeting entertain grateful remembrance of General Robert G. Harper of Baltimore, an early and devoted friend of colonization; also of the name of the late Daniel Murray, Esq. of Baltimore, and that we regard the Colonization Society and its friends as powerfully efficient in elevating the man of colour.

Whereas it has been widely and maliciously circulated, in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this colony are unhappy in their situation, and anxious to return:

6. On motion of Rev. B. R. Wilson,

Resolved, That the report is false and malicious, and originated only in a design to injure the colony, by calling off the support and sympathy of its friends: that, so far from a desire to return, we would regard such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall us.

7. On motion of Rev. G. R. McGill,

Resolved, That the name of Rev. R. R. Gurley never be forgotten.

8. On motion of S. Benedict, Esq.,

Resolved, That we entertain lively feelings of gratitude towards H. R. Sheldon, Esq. for his munificent donation towards the erection of a high school in this colony.

9. On motion of Mr. Uriah Tyner,

Resolved, The thanks of this meeting are due to the members of the Colonization Society, for their unwearied zeal to promote the interest of this community.

10. On motion of Mr. Lewis Ciples,

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest respect for the memory of the late Thomas S. Grimke, of South Carolina, for his persevering efforts in behalf of the Colonization Society.

11. On motion of Rev. Amos Herring,

Resolved, That this meeting entertains the deepest gratitude for the members of the Colonization Society, for the organization and continuation of an enterprise so noble and praiseworthy as that of restoring to the blessings of liberty, hundreds and thousands of the sore oppressed and long neglected sons of Africa; that we believe it the only institution that can, under existing circumstances, succeed in elevating the coloured population; and that advancement in agriculture, mechanism, and science, will enable us speedily to aspire to a rank with other nations of the earth.

12. On motion of Mr. H. B. Matthews,

Success to the *wheels* of colonization; may they roll over every opposer, and roll on, until all the oppressed sons of Africa shall be rolled *home!*

13. On motion of Mr. David Moore,

Resolved, That we recollect, with peculiar satisfaction, the active part which the benevolent in the state of Mississippi have taken in the welfare of this colony.

14. On motion of Major L. R. Johnson,

Resolved, That this meeting cherish the most grateful remembrance of the name of the late Rev. R. Finley, of New Jersey, the founder and indefatigable patron of this colony.

15. On motion of J. J. Roberts, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the friends of this colony in England.

On motion of Mr. Dixon B. Brown,

Resolved, That the resolutions of this meeting be published in the Liberia Herald.

SENTIMENTS OF COLONIZATIONISTS.

Sentiments of Mr. David White.—I arrived in Africa on the 24th of May, 1838: at that time the colony was involved in war with the circumjacent savages. Immediately on landing I had to shoulder my musket, and do other military duty of fatigue and parade, extremely burdensome to one altogether unaccustomed to such duties. The circumstances of the colony were trying in the extreme. But never have I seen the moment in which I repined at coming to the colony. My object in coming was liberty, for which I am willing to endure greater hardships than those I have already encountered. And under the firm conviction that Africa is the only place, under existing circumstances, where the man of colour can enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty and equality, I feel grateful beyond expression to the American Colonization Society for preparing this peaceful asylum.

Sentiments of Mr. George Baxter.—I beg the liberty, on this occasion, to express my deep gratitude to the American Colonization Society, for the great deliverance effected by them of myself and family. I thank God that he ever put it in their hearts to seek out this free soil, on which I have been so honoured to set my feet. I and my family were born in Charleston, South Carolina, under the appellation of free people; but freedom we never knew until, by the benevolence of the Colonization Society, we were conveyed to the shores of Africa. My language is too poor to express the gratitude I entertain for the Colonization Society: I, therefore, pray that God will strengthen their hands, make daily accessions to their numbers, and advance to complete success the honourable cause in which they are engaged.

Sentiments of Mr. R. Matthews.—I came to Liberia in the year 1832, in the brig American, Captain Abels. My place of residence was the city of Washington, D. C., where I passed for a freeman. But I can now say I was never free until I landed on the shores of Africa; I further state that Africa, so far as I am acquainted with the world, is the only place where the people of colour can enjoy true and rational liberty. I feel grateful to the Colonization Society for what they have done, and are still doing, for the man of colour.

On motion of Mr. H. Teage,

Resolved, That this meeting view with regret the degree to which the anti-colonizationists of America carry their opposition. That they regard the opposition of the anti-colonizationists as detrimental to the true interests of the coloured people generally. That their unmeasured abuse of the colonization scheme is unholy and unjust. That the degrees to which they uniformly slander and misrepresent this colony goes a great way to discredit their profession of disinterested benevolence; and we beseech them, by all that we suffered in America, by all we have suffered here, by all the bright prospects before us, and by a regard to their own character, to scandalize and vilify us no more.

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Pennsylvania Colonization Society in account with Lloyd Mifflin, Treasurer, from March 1, 1837, *to March* 1, 1838.

DR.

To amount paid on account of sundry Expeditions to Liberia,		$6,931 95
Do.	do. for Colonial expenses,	693 50
Do.	do. for incidental expenses,	777 70
Do.	do. salaries to officers, both in America and Africa,	2,231 67
Do.	on account of Colonization Herald,	397 40
Do.	discount on uncurrent paper,	19 50
Do.	balance paid R. B. Davidson, Trea'r,	486 24
		$11,537 96

CR.

1837,	By balance in treasury,	$229 72
Feb. 22.	By amount received from collections, donations, subscriptions, &c. from February 22, 1837, to March 1, 1838,	8,978 99
	Do. on account of Col. Hearld,	73 24
	Do. for passages in Charlotte Harper,	200 00
	Do. from proceeds of stocks sold,	524 75
	Do. for goods purchased on account of the Baptist Miss. Soc.,	368 23
	Do. temporary loans,	1,063 03
		$11,537 96

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Pennsylvania Colonization Society in account with Robert B. Davidson, Treasurer, from March 1 *to October* 1, 1838.

DR.

To amount paid on account of expeditions to Liberia, incidental expenses, &c.		$5,432 99
Do.	temporary loans returned,	1,763 03
Do.	discount on uncurrent notes and interest on loans,	58 11
Balance in treasury,		158 72
		$7,412 86

CR.

By amount received from L. Mifflin, late treasurer,		$486 24
Do.	subscriptions, donations and collections,	4,876 62
Do.	legacies,	1,050 00
Do.	temporary loans,	1,000 00
		$7,412 86